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**J. OBSERVATIONS on the CLIMATE of IRELAND, and Researches concerning its Nature, from very early Periods, to the Present Time, with Thoughts on some branches of Rural Economy; particularly recommended in an Address to the Inhabitants and Friends of this Country. By WILLIAM PATTERSON, M. D. Member of the Royal Irish Academy, &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 326. 9s. Gilbert & Hodges, Dublin; Murray, London.**

THIS work appears to be the production of a mind both judicious and lively; and treats on a subject which is of much greater importance than is perhaps commonly supposed by the greater part of mankind, if we except such as are more particularly concerned in agricultural pursuits, and other branches of rural economy more immediately connected with them. The absolute necessity of some meteorological knowledge is more immediately felt by those who are employed in cultivating the ground, and some principles of this sort are consequently acquired by men employed in this way, from necessity; but as they are mostly of a local nature, and often founded on local circumstances, they cannot be of that general use and application which they might be, were they in the hands of men whose minds are enlightened by science and observation.

MO. EPIT. 1805,

We have, however, heard remarks on the weather from the mouths of some people from whose situations in life they might not have been expected; which, were they equally felt and understood, by observing and scientific minds, would be productive of the happiest effects, in elucidating a science, to which, comparatively, little attention has hitherto been paid; and on which, as might be expected, less new light has been thrown, than has happened to several other branches of natural philosophy, which have had, of late, so deserved a share of the public attention.

Were observations of the kind just now mentioned in the possession of men able to communicate them to the world; and who would labour to bring them fairly before the public, in connection with a wider survey of the subject than can happen to agriculturors, we should presently possess a body of facts, observations, and reasonings which would equal the deepest researches in the other branches of natural philosophy, and meteorology would no longer remain in that low station in the range of science which it at present retains.

Perhaps no profession or occupation affords those facilities for collecting such observations, more than that of physic; as the

double capacity of knowledge to diffuse, and opportunities of attaining that knowledge, are commonly united in the same person. The information generally possessed by this class of men, and the frequent opportunities given by the exercise of their profession, of mixing with every class of society, are circumstances pre-eminently in their favour; and to this we may also add, that the practice of physic inevitably directs the attention of the skilful physician to the state of the weather, the seasons, &c. so that on the whole we conceive the profession of physic to be the most likely to contribute to the extension of sound meteorological knowledge.

The author of the present work is a physician in London-derry. We know not what his professional success may be, but we venture to say from the very face of his book, that he deserves well of his neighbours, and of his countrymen at large.

The author commences by dedicating this interesting work to Lord Hardwicke, and afterwards begins his subject with some preliminary considerations, which are divided into six sections. The first contains a summary of the advantages of meteorological observations, and what mankind may expect from them, when properly conducted. The second is on the structure and functions of plants. The third, on the analogy between the vegetable and animal systems. The fourth, on the general state of woods and plantations in Ireland in ancient and modern times. The fifth, on peculiar circumstances denoting the various conditions of her linen manufactures throughout a series of ages. And the sixth, on the utility of the co-operation of art and science in every work wherein their joint labours are required. The above is a summary of the contents of the preliminary considerations; but, being peculiarly interesting, we shall give a more detailed ac-

count of them, with a few extracts.

The second section commences with a concise account of the anatomy of plants, chiefly after the idea of M. Mirbel, who seems to have profited by some hints from Drs. Fordyce and Darwin, and whose account of the structure of plants Dr. Patterson seems, on the whole, to prefer. The reader will find a variety of knowledge on this subject condensed into a small space, as also in every part of this section, on the various subjects which it embraces. He next treats on the irritability of plants, where he has occasion to mention the theories of Lamarck, Dutrouil, and Peschier. The author proceeds to consider the soils best adapted to the proper growth of plants; their food comes next in review, whether they be considered as young or adult. The food of the embryo plant is saccharine, oily, and mucilaginous particles; and the same materials, with the exception of oil, constitute the food of the buds of trees. The food of the adult plant is next considered under the heads of soil, water, oxygen, azote or nitrogen, calcareous earth, the salts, light, and heat, the electric fluid, and Galvanism; to which is added a paragraph on the effect of habit on plants. But we shall rest here from our analysis, and give a few extracts as a specimen of our author's style and condensed manner.

The first is taken from the account of oxygen, as constituting part of the food of plants.

"The influence of oxygen on the germination of plants is at once extremely powerful and curious.

"Professor Pohl, at Dresden, caused to germinate in oxygenated muriatic acid the seed of a new kind of euphorbia, 110 or 120 years old, taken from a collection of dried plants. Jacquuin and Vander Schott, at Vienna, threw into oxygenated muriatic acid all the old seeds which had been kept twenty or

thirty years at the botanical garden, in which every previous attempt to produce vegetation had been fruitless, and the greater part of them were successfully stimulated. Even the hardest seeds yielded to this agent; and the ligneous as well as the herbaceous, sprang at its authority.

"By repeated trials, Sir Francis Ford found that flowers, and other plants, sprinkled with water that had been previously impregnated with oxygen gas, grew much more vigorously, and even displayed more beautiful tints, than similar plants on the same ground, treated with common water. Besides sprinkling the plants with oxygenated water, the application of oxygen to promote vegetation has also been tried in the following simple manner, and the result has been the same. Bottles filled with oxygen gas, being first inverted, had their mouths buried under ground, near the roots of the plants intended to be supplied with it. After some time, the gas in the bottles was found reduced to the standard of common atmospheric air: but the oxygen had done its duty; for the plants that had been thus supplied with it were much more healthy and beautiful than others of the same kind, placed in every other respect in similar circumstances.

"For the purpose of expediting the germination of seeds, Humboldt employed the following process, which seems likely to be much easier to gardeners, who have not an opportunity of procuring the oxy muriatic acid: he formed a paste, by mixing the seeds with the black oxyde of manganese, and then poured over it the muriatic acid diluted with water. Three cubic inches of water were mixed with half a cubic inch of the muriatic acid. The vessel which contains this mixture must be covered, but not closely shut, else it might burst. At the temperature of 95, the muriatic acid becomes strongly oxydated; the oxygenated

muriatic gas which is disengaged, passes through the seeds; and during this passage, irritation in the vegetable, or chemical change in its juices takes place."

Our next extract is from the considerations on light and heat.

"The avidity for light, which is so visible in the growth of vegetables, shews that it is of great consequence to their existence. Thus many flowers, the sun-flower for example, follow the sun during the course of the day; and the leaves of all plants endeavour to turn to the light their upper surface, which is their lungs, as already observed; thereby procuring for their respiratory organ an atmosphere more replete with vital air. So great, indeed, seems to be the necessity of light to the respiration of vegetables, that there is cause to conclude, many plants do not respire during the night, but exist in a torpid state, like winter-sleeping insects. Thus the sensitive plant, *mimosa*, and many others, close the upper surfaces of their opposite leaves during the night, hereby precluding them both from air and light. The internal surfaces also of innumerable flowers, which are their respiratory organs, shut up during the night, by which the access of both those elements is prevented. The fungi, nevertheless, which are classed among vegetables, can exist without light or much air; as is perceived in the truffle, which never appears above ground; in other fungi, which grow in dark cellars; and in esculent mushrooms, which are cultivated beneath beds of straw."

We should wish to have made a longer extract under this head, but as we prefer giving a little from many parts, we will for the present pass on to an extract

• "A striking instance of the influential agency of light on vegetation is, that plants, which receive the light of a lamp are coloured green, as if they had enjoyed the light of the sun."

from the head, Electricity, on which Dr. P. seems to lay much stress, particularly under the form of electrified rain.

"From the observations which have been made on the electricity of the atmosphere, it appears that nature makes great use of this fluid in promoting vegetation. In the spring, when plants begin to grow, temporary electrical clouds collect, and pour forth electric rain. The electricity of the clouds and of the rain continues to increase till that part of the autumn in which the last fruits are gathered. The electric fluid is the agent which collects the vapours, forms the clouds, and is then employed to dissipate them into rain. These clouds, by extending their electric atmosphere to the plants, dispose their vessels to receive with greater facility the water which is impregnated with this penetrating and vivifying fluid. Hence may be explained the proverb, *'No watering gives the country so smiling a look as rain.'*"

We shall introduce a short extract from the head Galvanism.

"Another power, namely, *Galvanism*, may perhaps be found applicable to the furtherance of vegetation, especially considering its similitude to electricity. This is shown by a striking resemblance which appears between the action of the galvanic pile, and that of a common electrical machine, viz. that they both seem to depend upon *oxydation*; so that the electric powers of both, increase with the increase of oxydation, and *vice versa*. All the differences discoverable in the effects of the pile may be owing to its matter being less intense, but produced in much larger quantity; differences, however, which may render galvanism more eligible than electricity for animating the germination of old seeds, and quickening the progress of languid buds."

And another from *Habit*, with which we close our extracts on this part of the subject.

"To ascertain these habits is an object of the first importance in that very useful branch of practical botany, the *naturalization* of plants. Many hot-house plants, by inuring them to the open air, can be brought to bear our climate. Thus, observes the experienced Mr. Templeton, 'the *Camilla japonica*, *Thea Viridis*, and *Calycanthus Præcox*, which were formerly kept in the hot-house, then in the greenhouse, are now sufficiently naturalized as to grow in the open air, and are as little injured with the cold of our winters, as either the common or Portugal laurel.' He further observes, that some plants, which apparently are not fitted to our climate, do yet outlive our winters; and that without a knowledge of their native stations, we sometimes suppose plants to be tender which really are hardy; nay even that plants, natives of Chili, are decorated with much larger and more brilliant flowers in the open air of our climate, than they are when confined in a house."

The author next proceeds to the consideration of the causes retarding the growth of plants, which principally consist in an undue proportion of light and heat, oxygen and electricity; he might also have mentioned an improper soil: we wish, however, we had room for pages 40, 41, 42, on the effects of these agents.

The diseases of plants next occupy our author's attention; but, he thinks the mention of two sufficient, viz. the mildew (*crisphe*), and the rust (*rubigo*).

The analogy between the vegetable and the animal systems, draws this section towards a conclusion. The instances of sensation in vegetables, are the *miomæ*, the *lalan laut*, or seagrass of the Malays, and the *hedysarum gyrans*. The instances of similarity to vegetables, with respect to facility of re-production, given from the animal kingdom, are the fresh water polypus, the sea anemone, or nettle (*artice*



*marina*), and several other examples from the animalcular genera. We give a short extract which contains an account of the *volvox globator*.

"Some of these animalcules multiply their species, by dividing themselves; and round others are perceived beautiful irradiations, whose use is not yet ascertained. Their motions are very interesting. A species of the *volvox*, termed *globator*, moves in every direction, backwards, forwards, up or down, rolling over and over like a bowl, spinning horizontally like a top, or gliding along smoothly without any turnings; sometimes its motions are very slow, at other times very swift; and when it pleases, it can turn very nimbly round, as upon an axis, without moving out of its place."

Another extract, and we finish this interesting section.

"These few facts, compared with the preceding observations on plants, will furnish us with a clew to conduct us in tracing a resemblance between the structure and economy of animal and vegetable beings. Thus we perceive, that vegetables are viviparous and oviparous, that they inherit a species of sensation, that they have a circulation of vital juice, that they have secretory and excretory vessels, that they have organs of respiration, &c. and that in these respects they bear a similitude to animals. This analogy, indeed, has been traced in every phenomenon, except that of respiration, in which process, until very lately, it was not discovered; not even by the ingenuity and research of the learned Dr. Darwin."

Dr. P. concludes this section with mentioning, on the authority of Humboldt, that the crocodile increases the volume of the air which he breathes.

The third section of the preliminary observations commences with meteorological researches on the atmosphere; and on the influence of the planets on the air, &c. M. De la Hire will

not admit the idea stated by some people, viz. that the seasons are hotter or colder, as the sun has more or fewer dark spots on his face, but rather supposes the heat or coldness of seasons to arise from exhalations, &c. from the surface of the earth, than from any discolouration of the face of the sun. Our author just glances at a supposed quality of the harvest moon, and on the effect of the sol-lunar influence on the tides and the atmosphere, and also on the effect of the changes of the atmosphere on the human body, which he justly says ought to be put to the test of extended observation and experiment. In short, the practice of bleaching, the discovery of mines, the detection of springs, and the determining of the proper times to begin sowing and reaping, might be materially improved, by extended meteorological observation.

Dr. P. next proceeds to propose the establishment of a foundation for the express purpose of collecting and diffusing meteorological knowledge. We had proposed to give an extract from pp. 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, which contains an account of the Dr.'s proposed institution, but want of room compels us to refer the reader to the work itself.

The fourth section of the preliminary observations, treats on the ancient and present state of woods in Ireland, and includes some cursory observations on the hasty clearing of lands; more particularly glancing at America. But having been already too copious in our account of, and extracts from the preceding section, we shall pass over this very hastily, (but not without recommending it to notice) and only give a single extract, which will elucidate the origin of a name frequently used in London.

"Tradition informs us, that Westminster-hall, which was rebuilt in 1399, was roofed with the celebrated oak of *Shillelagh*; oak brought from the same woods is said to form the tim-

bers which support the leads of the magnificent chapel of King's College, Cambridge, built in 1445, and the same source, we are told, supplied the timber for the roof of Henry the VIIIth's chapel, in Westminster, built before the middle of the sixteenth century. It is generally understood, that about the middle of the seventeenth century, a sale was made of the finest timber that remained in Shillelagh, and after that period the residue of standing timber underwent a rapid destruction".\*

The ancient laws of Ireland carefully attended to the prefer- vation of wood, &c. but at present it is much more scarce than formerly, though not entirely destitute of so valuable an article. Some persons, however, having been hardy enough to assert, that "*human industry cannot now rear a twig of the hardiest trees in those parts of the country, where timber formerly flourished,*" The Dr. is induced to profess, the principal intention of the present work to be, an endeavour to "*examine the arguments offered in favour of the above opinion, and expose whatever appears fallacious, in a principle of such injurious agency on the public weal.*"

The fifth section, on the linen and woollen manufactures, and on the clothing of the people of Ireland, from the earliest records, to the present time, deserves so well to be consulted, that it were almost an injury to

\* "Hayes on planting, page 110, 111. Statistical survey of Wicklow County, page 115. Mr. Hayes says that Shillelagh signifies Fairwood; but there may be another derivation of the term: the ancient Irish had a military corps called *Shililah*; they fought with spears made of oak, pointed and hardened in the fire, and were a kind of light armed irregulars. *Shillelagh* is a common name, at this day, for a stick burned at the end, carried by the peasants as a weapon of defence. Collect. Hibern. Vol. IV. Preface, page 57.

make an extract. We are, however, tempted to give one from the beginning, and that, the more particularly, as we shall not be under the necessity of giving any more for many pages; the principal part of which are occupied by meteorological tables, &c. which, of course, we need only notice: the whole section before us is well worth consulting.

Nothing more need be said of the sixth section, than that our summary of the contents of the preliminary observations gives a short account of its contents.

We had proposed to give another extract from pp. 78, &c. (the one referred to above) containing an interesting disquisition on the early state of the cloth manufacture; and which also mentions the derivation, &c. of many names, both formerly and at present in use in Ireland, relating to that subject: but, as we wish our analyses in general to be rather short and numerous, than long, and perhaps dull, we defer the consideration of the remainder of this interesting volume, to a future number, rather than give a mutilated account of the rest of this valuable work. We hazard an opinion, that the reader will concur, if he peruse this book, *con amore*, with every thing advanced in the analysis before him.

II. *The CORRESPONDENCE of the late JOHN WILKES with his FRIENDS, printed from the original Manuscripts, in which are introduced Memoirs of his Life.* By JOHN ALMON, five Volumes post 8vo. 11. 15s. Phillips.

THERE are, perhaps, few subjects more generally interesting to almost every class of readers, than well written narratives of the lives of eminent men; the avidity with which such compositions are commonly inquired after is an incontestible proof, were any wanting, of the truth of this assertion; indeed the feelings which actuate every man, ambitious for

distinction amongst his fellow-citizens; and which, perhaps, every one possesses in a greater or less degree, will come in aid of what we have advanced, and form an irresistible *argumentum ad hominem* to any one who should feel himself inclined to dispute what we conceive to be a fundamental truth. If then this principle be of that general acceptation which we imagine it to be, if every man be more or less desirous of distinction, and if men possess passions, which so far centre in self, as to induce them to neglect, or even to oppose the claims of their contemporaries to pre-eminence, we shall find no difficulty in explaining, on this principle, the reason of the variety of accounts, which men, acting upon the same stage, are commonly found to give of each other; hence, obloquy and reproach, praise and admiration, will frequently be bestowed upon the same character, and under the same circumstances, by people differently interested and differently connected with the same object.

If men speak so oppositely of each others characters whilst contemporaries, how are we to expect a calm estimate of their value? Experience seems to answer, that they must be altogether removed from the view of one who would judge candidly, or at least that his prejudices must be employed on other objects, so that his mind's eye may be perfectly uninfluenced, when viewing the actions of those who have gone before him: and thus it is, that men's characters become properly estimated, and that posterity is generally able unerringly to distinguish what is estimable, and what is disgraceful, in a character so oppositely spoken of by those who moved in the same sphere, with the object of their censure or applause: under these circumstances, too, reason assists in discovering truth, and the concurring opinion of mankind lends its aid in placing her on the distinguished pedestal, on which she ought, particular-

ly in turbulent times, to hold a most conspicuous situation.

These remarks will each of them apply to the chequered scenes in the life of the subject of the memoirs before us: his contemporaries have bestowed admiration and reproach upon him with the most liberal hand. In some things he might be wrong: in others, he was incontestibly right. Whatever might be the cause of his being arrested under a general warrant, it is certain that his opposition to warrants of that nature, whether it arose from a view to his own, or to the public welfare, was the means of establishing one of the dearest rights of Britons on a permanent and secure foundation, and will ever entitle him, as well as the upright Chief Justice Pratt, to the thanks of every true lover of his country.

The memoirs of Mr. Wilkes are interspersed through the whole of the five volumes; but, as we shall analyze their contents in the order in which they occur, we shall begin with an account of the first volume.

It opens with a dedication to the lord mayor, the aldermen, and common council of the city of London, as the distinguished protectors of the oppressed, and as examples of patriotism at that, and at every other period.

The preface begins with an account of the commencement of the author's acquaintance with Mr. Wilkes; he afterwards acknowledges his obligations to the executors of the late Mr. Elmley, to whom Miss Wilkes had bequeathed her father's papers; to the Rev. John Harris of Aylebury; to Joseph Paice, Esq. of Newington; to John Nichols, Esq. Farringdon Ward without; to Solomon Wadd, Esq. of Bassishaw Ward; to James Bowdon, Esq. of the Chamberlain's office, and to several gentlemen, and some ladies, for materials for the composition of the work. The author next proceeds with a complete list of Mr. Wilkes' literary productions. After men-

tioning such as he considered absolutely necessary to be reprinted in the present work, which are his letters to the electors of Aylesbury—Letters to the Duke of Grafton—A Letter on his public conduct, and his introduction to the History of England, intended to have been published by his daughter before her death. He proceeds with a catalogue of the remainder, which we give at full length.

"The first is an account of Hampden's death: in which he differs from Lord Clarendon, and all other historians, in describing his wound as not coming from the enemy."

"Some political essays, printed in the St. James's Chronicle, in the year 1761; at the time when George Colman, Bonnell Thornton, and Robert Lloyd, were contributors to that paper."

"Observations on the papers relative to the rupture with Spain. With two papers of the Monitor, on the same subject. 1762."

"He occasionally amused himself with translating some of the odes of Anacreon; but these he never printed, nor has the manuscript been found among his papers."

"The North Briton, from No. 1, published on the 5th of June, 1762, to No. 45, published on the 23d of April, 1763. In two volumes."

"A few copies of a third volume of the North Briton were printed at his own private press; but were never published."

"A peep into futurity. Written in 1763."

"Annual verses on Miss Wilkes's birth-day. Some written in France; some in the King's-bench prison; and some in London. All printed in the Foundling Hospital for Wit."

"A letter to the right honourable George Grenville, occasioned by his publication of the speech which he made in the house of commons, on the motion for expelling Mr. Wilkes, on the third of Febru-

ary, 1769. With an appendix of papers therein referred to."

"His controversial letters with Mr. Horne, in 1770 and 1771."

"His address to the city of London, and to the county of Middlesex."

"His speeches in parliament from 1774. Two volumes. Another edition in one volume. The last edition is the best. But notes are wanting to elucidate many passages and allusions."

"It is not the editor's wish, or design to increase the size of this work, by inserting any of the tracts, or papers contained in the preceding list, because they have been already printed; though it is now difficult to obtain many of them. But if an edition of Mr. Wilkes's works should be desired, they may again, with advantage, appear before the public, with the addition of much explanatory matter, by the present editor."

The work is broken into heads or divisions, or chapters or sections. Not having any number or name, we shall therefore, in the course of our analysis, use any of these words indiscriminately, in order to relieve, as much as possible, the dryness of our analysis; we would, however, in general prefer such divisions, not merely with a view to our own convenience, but as they contribute to a *lucidus ordo*, which we think absolutely necessary in every work.

The first head gives us an account of Mr. Wilkes's family; the second of that of the Meads, of which the celebrated Dr. Mead was a collateral descendant, and into which Mr. W. afterwards married; the third gives a short history of his minority.

Mr. W. was born Oct. 17, 1727, and was originally destined for the law. After some preparatory education at Hertford, he was placed under the care of Mr. Leeson, a dissenting clergyman of Aylesbury; who afterwards was sent with him to the university of Leyden, where

he attained a pretty good knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages. After finishing his education at that university, to which he always acknowledged his obligations, he made a short tour through the Dutch provinces, the Austrian Netherlands, and part of Germany, France not being open to the English at that time, on account of the war. After his return to England, he was married to Miss Mead, an account of which circumstance is given in the fourth section; as also of his acquaintance with Mr. Andrew Baxter, author of an Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul, &c. and several other works, one of which he dedicated to Mr. Wilkes. Miss Wilkes's birth, to whom many of the letters given in the subsequent volumes were afterwards addressed, is mentioned; and it closes with an account of Mr. W.'s gay acquaintances, which became one amongst some other causes of his eventual separation from Mrs. Wilkes.

The fifth section is occupied with Mr. W.'s unsuccessful attempt at being elected a member of parliament for Berwick, where his professions of *incorruptibility* could not produce a majority of the burgesses of that place in his favour; the sixth, with his separation from Mrs. Wilkes: the seventh contains a history of the manœuvres of Mr. W. and his friends in the Aylesbury election, 1757, which brought him a seat in parliament: the eighth a short account of Mr. W.'s life from 1758 to 1763, and of his becoming colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia, in which county Mr. W. had been of great use in rendering the militia a little more palatable to the people.

The ninth head gives four letters from Dr. Brewster, author of a Translation of Persius, to Mr. W. The tenth, three letters from Dr. Smollett; and, as a contrast to the sentiments which they contain, a short ex-

Mo. E. 1805.

tract is given from the Briton of Jan. 1, 1763, from a paper of the Doctor's own writing, which sufficiently demonstrates that men can entertain opposite opinions. The eleventh section contains an account of the Aylesbury election, 1761, where Mr. W. succeeded, along with Mr. Welbore Ellis, afterwards Lord Mendip, without opposition: some entertaining remarks on ministerial manœuvres and elections occur in this section. An account of Mr. W.'s unsuccessful attempt at obtaining an embassy to Constantinople, and also the post of governor of Canada, rendered necessary by a variety of circumstances, occupies the twelfth division. The thirteenth contains an account of the events connected with observations on the papers relative to the rupture with Spain, a publication of Mr. W.; and a letter from Dr. Douglas, now Bishop of Salisbury, requesting Mr. W. to use his exertions to exonerate him, Dr. D. from the charge falsely laid against him of being their author; and an answer from Mr. W. in which he gravely assures the Doctor of his full concurrence in assisting in the contradiction of such report.

The fourteenth section gives Mr. W.'s ironical dedication of Ben Jonson's play of the Fall of Mortimer to Lord Bute, at full length, a bold and farcastic account of Lord B.'s political conduct, &c. The fifteenth section is occupied with the History of the North Briton, a periodical work, begun in order to counteract a paper which Dr. Smollett conducted, or wrote, in vindication or defence of Lord Bute, and in calumniating the preceding ministers, and of which the famous 45th number was the eventual cause of much commotion in the political world at that time, and which ended in the complete overthrow of general warrants, an engine in the hands of the then ministers, to the full as tyrannical as the star chamber court in



the reign of Charles I. The sixteenth gives a history of the seizure, under a general warrant from the secretary of state, of Mr. W. and others, supposed to be concerned in the printing, publishing, &c. of the North Briton, No. 45. The seventeenth section details the various circumstances connected with Mr. W.'s confinement, the seizing of his papers, his speech before the court of Common Pleas, letters betwixt Earls Temple and Egremont and Mr. W., on his dismissal from the colonelcy of the Buckinghamshire militia; another from Mr. W. to his daughter at Paris, on his confinement; his re-appearance before the court of Common Pleas, his speech on that occasion, and the opinion of the court on his commitment, eloquently given by Lord Chief Justice Pratt, conclude this division.

Mr. W.'s correspondence with the Secretaries of State, for the recovery of his papers, &c. in which he is not very delicate in his expressions, is detailed in the eighteenth section; in the nineteenth, we have Earl Temple's dismission from the lord lieutenancy of the county of Buckingham: the twentieth contains the trials of the King's messengers, the secretaries of state, &c. instituted by Mr. W. for and in conjunction with the various people seized, under the general warrant; with an extract from the minute book of the Treasury, purporting that the expense of the trials, and the damages awarded against the secretaries, &c. were borne by government. The trials, and consequent damages, cost the nation upwards of 100,000l.

Mr. W. afterwards, unfortunately for his own cause, and against the advice of his best friends, set up a printing-office in his own house, of which circumstance we have an account in the twenty-first section: the twenty-second gives three affidavits; the first of John Gardiner, Esq. detailing the proceedings of the messengers and others

concerned, in the seizure, confinement, &c. of Mr. W.; the second, of Curry, a printer, states the means employed by the ministry to obtain a copy of Mr. Wilkes's Essay on Woman; the third, is an affidavit of Mr. Kearsley, stating, that the papers directed to him by John Wilkes, Esq. were taken off his file, in consequence of a warrant from the secretary of state.

We have in the 23d section an account of the attempt of Dunn, a Scotchman, to assassinate Mr. W. with the documents on that occasion: the 24th, gives a North Britain Extraordinary, but which was never published. It contains animadversions on the conduct of the ministry with respect to the East India Company. The substance of a conversation between Mr. W. and Dr. Armstrong, occupy the 25th division: Mr. Wilkes' journey to France, the 26th: an account of his affair with Capt. Forbes, and a letter to the Hon. Alexander Murray, who was supposed to have concealed Capt. F. in his house, the 27th and 28th sections: the 29th contains the 46th and last paper of the North Briton, wherein there is a pretty full statement of the political aspect of the times, on the dismissal of Lord Bute, with his character as a minister. A copy of a general warrant issued by Judge Jeffreys during the reign of Charles II. sent to Mr. W. by a friend, occupies the thirtieth: and, a letter on the public conduct of Mr. Wilkes, written by himself, and published in the Political Register, but containing several alterations and corrections by his own hand, closes the first volume. This paper contains a vindication of Mr. Wilkes's conduct, and the reason of his absence, for which he was afterwards outlawed: it also vindicates him from several other charges brought against him by the public.

As the above is a complete analysis of the first volume, we shall now proceed to give an

extract, by way of specimen, of the style and manner of the work.

"On Friday, the 6th of May, Mr. Wilkes was again brought up from the Tower to the court of Common Pleas; when he made a very able address to the bench; at the conclusion of which the Lord Chief Justice Pratt rose, and pronounced in a very eloquent manner, the opinion of the court. The following account of his lordship's argument is taken from the notes of Mr. Wilkes.

"His lordship arranged the whole matter in question under three distinct heads:

"First, the legality of Mr. Wilkes's commitment.

"Secondly, the necessity of

a specification of those particular passages in the 45th number of the North Briton, which had been deemed a libel.

"And thirdly, Mr. Wilkes's privilege as a member of parliament.

"With respect to the first, his Lordship observed, that he must consider a secretary of state's warrant through the whole business as nothing more than the warrant of a common justice of the peace; and he asserted that no magistrate had a right *ex officio* to apprehend any person without stating the particular crime of which he was accused: but at the same time he observed, there were many precedents where a nice combination of circumstances gave so

"MY LORDS,  
 "Far be it from me to regret that I have passed so many more days in captivity; as it will have afforded you an opportunity of doing, upon mature reflection, and repeated examination, the more signal justice to my country. The liberty of all peers and gentlemen, and (what touches me more sensibly) that of all the middling and inferior set of people, who stand most in need of protection,—is, in my case, this day, to be finally decided upon; a question of such importance, as to determine at once whether English liberty be a reality or a shadow. Your own free-born hearts will feel with indignation and compassion all that load of oppression under which I have so long laboured: close imprisonment, the effect of premeditated malice; all access to me for more than two days denied; my house ransacked and plundered; my most private and secret concerns divulged; every vile and malignant insinuation, even of high treason itself, no less industriously than falsely circulated, by my cruel and implacable enemies; together with all the various insolence of office; form but a part of my unexampled

ill treatment. Such inhuman principles of star-chamber tyranny, will, I trust, by this court, upon this solemn occasion, be finally extirpated; and that henceforth every innocent man, however poor and unsupported, may hope to sleep in peace and security in his own house, unviolated by king's messengers, and the arbitrary mandates of an overbearing secretary of state.

"I will no longer delay your justice. The nation is impatient to hear, nor can be safe or happy till that is obtained. If the same persecution is, after all, to carry me before another court, I hope I shall find that the genuine spirit of Magna Charta—that glorious inheritance—that distinguishing characteristic of Englishmen, is as religiously revered *there*, as I know it is *here*, by the great personages before whom I have now the happiness to stand; and that (as in the ever memorable case of the imprisoned bishops) an independent jury of freeborn Englishmen will persist to determine my fate, as in conscience bound, upon constitutional principles, by a verdict of *guilty* or *not guilty*. I ask no more at the hands of my countrymen."

strong a suspicion of facts, that though the magistrate could not be justified *ex officio*, he was nevertheless supported in the commitment, even without receiving any particular information for the foundation of his charge. The word *charge*, his lordship said, was in general greatly misunderstood; and did not mean the accusation brought against any person taken up, but his commitment by the magistrate before whom he might be brought. Upon the whole of this point, according to the customary rule, which had been for a series of years observed by the sages of the law (even in the reign of Charles the Second, when the matter was so frequently contested) his lordship was of opinion, that Mr. Wilkes's commitment was not illegal.

"With respect to the second head—requiring a specification of the particular passages in the forty-fifth number of the North Briton which were deemed a libel—his lordship said, that the insertion of these passages, so far as they related to the point in question, was not at all necessary: for even supposing the whole of the forty-fifth number of the North Briton to have been inserted in the body of the warrant, yet it by no means came under his lordship's cognizance at that time; for the matter in consideration then was, not the nature of the offence, but the legality of the commitment;—the nature of the offence not resting in the bosom of a judge, without the assistance of a jury, and not being a proper subject of inquiry until regularly brought on to be tried in the customary way of proceeding.

"With respect to the last head, how Mr. Wilkes had a right to plead his privilege as a member of parliament, his lordship said, that there were but three cases which could possibly affect the privilege of a member of parliament; and these were treason, felony, and the peace. The peace, as it is written in the institutes of the law, signi-

fies a breach of the peace. It is to be remarked, that when the seven bishops were sent to the Tower, the plea that was used when the spiritual lords contended for their privilege, was, that they had endeavoured to disturb the peace. This, at that arbitrary time, was judged sufficient to forfeit their privilege; but, his lordship observed, out of the four judges there was but one honest man—that was Powel, and he declined giving any opinion. His lordship then, turning to his brethren on each side (the other judges were Clive, Bathurst, and Gould), said, that the privilege of parliament must be held inviolable and sacred: there were but three cases in which that privilege was forfeited, and it only remained to examine how far Mr. Wilkes's privilege was endangered. Mr. Wilkes was accused of writing a libel: a libel, in the sense of the law, was a high misdemeanour, but did not come within the description of treason, felony, or breach of the peace; at most it had but a *tendency* to disturb the peace, and consequently *could not be sufficient to destroy the privilege of parliament.*"

The court were unanimous in this opinion; and thereupon Mr. Wilkes was ordered to be discharged.

The second volume commences with an account of the proceedings in the House of Commons on the circumstances connected with the North Briton, and afterwards those in the House of Lords, with respect to the Essay on Woman: the third section contains a letter from Mr. Wilkes to Mr. Martin, secretary to the treasury, owning himself the author of as much of the North Briton, No. 45, as mentioned Mr. M.; and an answer from Mr. Martin, appointing a meeting in Hyde Park: it also contains an account of the duel which followed consequent thereon: the fourth is occupied with some notes which passed between Mr. W. and Mr. M. previously to

an interview at Paris: the fifth section contains five letters to Miss Wilkes from her father, in the year 1763, during Miss W.'s residence at Paris.

Mr. Wilkes's correspondence with his friend Mr. Cotes, is given under a separate head. It consists of a series of letters, principally written at Paris, and containing various remarks on the political circumstances of the times. We shall give part of the ninth letter of this series, as containing his ideas on being exiled from his native country: the rest is occupied by domestic affairs.

"Paris, Rue St. Nicaise.

February 17, 1764.

"MY DEAREST COTES,

"You will observe, by the date of this, that I cannot yet know the fate of the trial on Tuesday (Feb. 21); as I see by the papers *that* was the day fixed. It will very little affect me: because the crime of having wrote No. 45, in the eyes of men of sense, will ever be small and pardonable; and, upon the principles of our government, I really think it justifiable to attack the king's speech, provided his person is spared, which I am sure is done even cautiously. I regret it not. Glorious decisions in favour of liberty have grown out of it. If I am convicted, it will be impossible for me to return to England. No man can stand Mansfield's sentence against the author of a libel. I am too proud ever to ask pardon, or even to receive a favour from any of the great (however great) whom I hate and despise. To cut the matter therefore very short, I think myself an exile for life; and I flatter myself, my dear Cotes, with no foolish hopes, not even on the restoration of Mr. Pitt and the whigs. I never meant to embarrass them about me. I love only Lord Temple. Him I almost adore; and I grieve that I have been the cause of so much disquietude to the most excellent and most amiable man alive. I am reconciling my-

self to my fate, and I come apace to it. Nature has given me some philosophy, and the necessity of the case perfects it.

"At first I found an awkwardness, I confess, at being considered as exiled from my native country. It is a prejudice against me, which I must take more pains to get over. The English, too, here, will generally be of the majority; therefore I shall have no comfort from my own countrymen, nor reliance on them; and as to the French, though they are a very amiable and entertaining people, full of little wit, and abounding with pleasing fallacies of fancy, they are incapable of great or solid actions, or real friendship. I am, however, well diverted here; though my health has not hitherto permitted me to go once to a place of public entertainment, nor even to sup. I am now got from the hotel de Saxe, which was very expensive, and am with Miss Wilkes, in the Rue St. Nicaise."

We have next a series of letters from Mr. Wilkes to his daughter, written from various places, at which he halted, in a tour through Italy, including several from Naples, at which place he staid some time. During his residence there, he kept little company, not being very fond of the Neapolitans, and employed his time with great assiduity, in preparing notes for an edition of Churchill's works, and writing a history of England. These letters contain a hasty sketch of Mr. W.'s journey, intermixed with a good deal of private business, which, perhaps, might as well have been left out. Mr. Wilkes's attachment to Churchill, as manifested by sentiments expressed in his letters, seems to have been sincere and strong; he appears to have lamented him long after his death. We will give a few extracts from Mr. W.'s letters to his daughter. The first is from the sixth letter, and describes a curious phenomenon on the Apennine Mountains.

"The Appennines are not near so high nor so horrible as the Alps. On the Alps you see very few tolerable spots; and only firs, but very majestic: on the Appennines there are many very rich small valleys, a variety of vineyards, and all sorts of trees. About a mile from Pietra Mala, a little village between Filicaia and Cavallaio, is a singular phenomenon of fire, about nine yards round, arising from a stony ground, to the height of three or four feet. It is a bright clear flame, without smoke. The greatest rains only extinguish it for a moment; small rains increase it. The stones round it are much burnt. I removed several, and the flames still arose from the same spot. They gave a considerable heat."

The following is an extract from the seventh of these letters to his daughter, which is dated from Naples, and will give Mr. W.'s opinion of the Italians in a few words.

"I assure you that I was never more disappointed than in the inhabitants of Italy. I expected to see a very clever and polite people; on the contrary, you cannot imagine any thing more ignorant, more ill-bred, or more coarse than they are. Their conversation is shocking to a modest ear. You may imagine from this how disagreeable it would be to you to make any stay in this country. The travelling too is worse than I can describe. The roads are bad; and in many places no windows at all in their houses—in most only paper. The wooden shutters are opened in the day time; but when a storm of rain or wind happens, the room is shut up, and candles are lighted. For three days I could get nothing to eat but red herrings, eggs, and bread. The people have a deal of low cunning and tricking, but very little sense."

"I was greatly disappointed at Toulon. The town is quite mean; but the dock-yards, &c. are very considerable. It does not seem to me above one-half

so big as Dover. From Toulon to Marseilles the country is very poor and barren. You see few trees but firs and olives, both which will grow almost any where except on rich soils. The olive tree is disagreeable; for it is a *sombre* brown, when one expects a green."

We shall present the reader with the whole of the twenty-second letter, with a note, containing an account of the Grande Chartreuse.

"Geneva, August 6, 1765.

"MY DEAREST POLLY,  
"I fear that I tired you with an account of a dull sea voyage of ten days from Naples to Toulon. My land excursion from thence to Geneva is rather more fruitful of events."

"I had the pleasure of the major's company quite to Grénoble, the capital of Dauphiné, I went to the parliament-house there; out of respect to the members, who had made about two years ago a noble struggle in favour of liberty. They have an excellent picture of Louis V. there; but nothing else remarkable, and the town is but indifferent; the situation is, however, agreeable among the mountains."

"I went from Grenoble to see the Grande Chartreuse; which is the chief monastery of the Chartreux, and where the general chapter is held once in every year. It is about eight leagues from Grenoble; among the most savage rocks, and gloomy woods, you can imagine. The situation inspires horror rather than pensiveness. The monks are extremely hospitable, and entertain strangers very well. They speak only on particular days; but a *père coadjuteur* is appointed to receive and to do the honours to strangers; and the *père général* may always talk. They eat no meat; but they have fish of all sorts, and garden-stuff. They are allowed to drink wine, and the *père général* sent me a present of the best Burgundy I ever tasted. They receive all



strangers; and there are separate apartments for the English, French, Spaniards, &c. with a large hall for each to dine in. The building is immense, and near it are small houses for all kinds of workmen. I lay there; and was as well entertained as it is possible to be, with the best fish, bread, butter, cheese, and wine. I ought to have mentioned first the pious conversation of the good fathers; which edified me greatly, though not quite converted so obstinate a heretic as my dear Polly knows me to be. Many of the fathers have lived much in the gay world; and are indeed truly gentlemen, very polite and easy, and not in the least peevish. Several of them were only sons of great fortunes, who have voluntarily retired there. They have each a bed-chamber, an antichamber, a cabinet, and a garden; with a variety of iron and wooden instruments to make chairs, boxes, &c. to amuse themselves.

"There is a very old chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, called St. Bruno's chapel (the founder of the order). It is a strange antique building, much higher, among the rocks than the present convent. The old convent stood there; but a great fragment of the rock tumbling down, and crushing several of the fathers, obliged the survivors to build where the Chartreuse now stands. The famous La Trappe near Paris, which is remarkable for its strictness, holds under the Grande Chartreuse. I found it extremely cold, though it was the end of July; and there is almost perpetual rain there. The road from Grenoble to it is among rocks and over precipices, with fine cascades tumbling down in a most romantic manner.\*

\* The following is a copy of the entry written by Mr. Wilkes in the Album of the Grande Chartreuse.

"I had the happiness of passing the entire day of July 24,

"I found my good friend, Lord Abingdon, here; and we went together to see Voltaire. I was charmed with the reception he gave me, and still more with the fine sense and exquisite wit of his conversation. He put me to the blush by the many compliments he paid me; and the most generous offers he made me about his printers, &c. I do not know when I have been so highly entertained; but I know, after all, that I had rather be with my dear girl than with the first wits or beauties in the world.

"I read in the foreign papers, as well as the English, a variety of articles about myself, which amuse me. Every thing, however trifling, which can regard a man whose name has been so often printed, becomes interesting to the public. I let the news-writers take my name in vain as often as they please. They get by so many paragraphs, and I am amused as well as others with their nonsense.

"Pray, my dearest Polly, write to me every week; and be assured of the unalterable affection of

your obliged father,

JOHN WILKES.

Fifteen letters from Mr. Wilkes to Mr. Cotes, terminate the second volume. Had the author diversified them by giving a history of the times, so as to

1765, in this romantic place, with the good fathers of the Grande Chartreuse; and I reckon it among the most agreeable of my life. I was charmed with the hospitality and politeness I met with, and edified by the conversation of the *père général* and the *père coadjuteur*. The savageness of the woods, the gloom of the rocks, and the perfect solitude, conspire to make the mind pensive, and to lull to rest all the turbulent guilty passions of the soul. I felt much regret at leaving the place and the good fathers, but I carry with me the liveliest sense of their goodness.

"John Wilkes, Anglois."

make the circumstances alluded to in the letters a little more familiar to the reader of the present day, he would have added much to the interest of his work. The history of the times, in which Mr. W. bore so conspicuous a figure will always be interesting to the admirers of the British Constitution; we therefore wish, that the work before us, had given a more detailed account of the political transactions of the day, and hope, that when it comes to a second edition he will not omit so material a desideratum.

We shall take an early opportunity of presenting the reader with an account of the contents of the remaining three volumes of this work, which is not uninteresting though deficient in the circumstances alluded to above.

A fine portrait of Mr. Wilkes engraved by Caroline Watson, after a picture by Pine, taken about the year 1763, accompanies the work. The style in which the engraving is executed is admirable, and evinces considerable talent.

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III.—GEMS, *selected from the Antique, with illustrations*, 4to, pp. 60. 1l. 11s. 6d. Murray.

**I**F we consider the beauty and the durability of those reliques of antiquity, an account which occupy the volume before us, it might seem a little surprizing that a study so interesting, should excite so little attention amongst the generality of people, as at present seems to be the case. A combination of circumstances may have contributed to this comparative neglect of a study which is scarcely inferior to the arts of painting and sculpture; whether we consider the beauty of the materials and workmanship, or the elegance of the design, composition, and finishing of the subjects of these beautiful reliques of ancient art.

The scarcity and consequent value of the specimens and the general state of confinement in

which they are held in the cabinets of the great, where they are almost exclusively found, is one reason of the coldness with which this study is treated; to which may be added the inattention of mankind to every thing which rarely appears before their eyes. The last of these is, perhaps, the principal reason of the comparatively small knowledge of the subject possessed by people in general; the public attention has not been turned on them whilst the sister arts of painting and sculpture every where obtruding their productions on the eye of the beholder, court as it were his admiration, and the small size and the retired habitation of the gem have secluded it from the hasty glance of common observation.

The beautiful figures, and often groups, which appear on the gems which have escaped the wreck of barbarism, and reached our times in safety, are almost the only consolation left us for the loss of the paintings of the Grecian and Roman masters. The sculptures which have remained, though often mutilated, administer their aid in making us less lament their loss; but on the other hand, in viewing them, curiosity becomes excited, and sends the imagination to conjecture after the beauty of the Greek paintings so admirably described by some of their ancient writers: and if we may be allowed to estimate the perfection of the Grecian painters, from the fragments we possess of their sculptures, we, perhaps, may have more cause to regret the loss of the productions of an Apelles than at first might be supposed.

The remains of ancient statuary exhibited in the Venus de Medici, the Dog of Myron, the Laocœon, some few of equal, and many others of less note; the numerous proofs of their art in the engraving of precious stones which have reached the present day, sufficiently demonstrate that the ancients carried the graphic art to a perfection un-

rivalled in the present age: hence we may presume, that the paintings of Greece were no way inferior to the most admired productions of the Italian schools, and that the painter would have had much delight in viewing, and much assistance from, the productions of ancient art in this branch did they exist, and that painting would not have been a science, comparatively speaking, of modern date.

The object of the present work professes to be the rendering of the undeservedly neglected study of gems more popular, to bring the subjects of a few of them under the eye, and to recommend them to the notice of the inquirer after knowledge, at an easy expense. We wish this idea were heartily and extensively followed up in this and every other science, as we would almost go beyond Lord Bacon, and say, that "knowledge" is more "than power," and that we think the proud superiority over other nations enjoyed by this country, is owing to the diffusion of information amongst almost every class of people.

The volume before us begins with an introduction, giving a rapid sketch of the origin and progress of the graphic art, and tracing it through the ancient nations to the revival of the sciences, under the Medici, where the author introduces us to the knowledge of the gems which he has selected, for the instruction and entertainment of his readers, in the present work. We shall rather mention the subjects of the plates and notice the Gems from which they are taken, and perhaps, give an occasional criticism on them, than enter into any long descriptions, as they cannot be so well understood without the engravings.

We will, however, first premise, that the subjects are excellent, the finished engravings in general, admirable, and their effect in candle light complete.

MO. EDIT. 1805.

The history given in the introduction is not profound, but it is pleasing, and will not tire the reader with any long or tedious disquisitions on the intricacies of the science, the work does not profess to embrace the profundities of this study, being written with much ease and *con amore*.

The first of these beautiful engravings is from a cast of a cameo, at present in the Museum Nationale at Paris: It is a head of Jupiter *Ægiochus*; the design exquisite; the engraving admirable. It is accompanied by a description, as are all the others.

The next plate is a fine engraving of a beautiful design, the figure attributed to *Clio*; the subject is entirely different from the one which precedes it, but in our opinion even more admirable both as to engraving and composition.

A series of engravings, containing incidents from the admired story of *Cupid and Psyche*, next fall under our attention. The history of this subject is finely narrated; we hope its beauty will apologize for its length if we give it as an extract.

"A king and queen (so begins the fairy tale) had three daughters, all beautiful; the third was more than beautiful. She was compared to *Venus*; for her, was the worship of this deity neglected; *Paphos*, and *Cnidos*, and *Cythera*, were deserted. The statues of Beauty were ungarlanded and uncrowned; her altars were without incense and sacrifices. *Venus*, indignant, summoned her son signally to chastise the feeble mortal whose audacious beauty had stolen away her adorers.

"Yet *Psyche* drew no advantage from her charms; all hastened to behold her; all admired her; but she inspired no one with desire. Her sisters were already married, and she alone, in the solitude of the palace, hated her own beauties, which all were satisfied to praise without wishing to enjoy.

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" Her sympathizing parents consulted the oracle, which decreed that Psyche should be exposed on the point of a rock, dressed in funeral robes; that she should have no mortal for a husband, but a ferocious and terrific monster, who, flying in the air, desolates the earth, and makes the heavens tremble. Her parents terrified, mingle their tears; they fear, and they obey.

" Psyche, exhausted, tremblingly gave herself up to grief and to complaint, when a zephyr suddenly lifted her with his soft breath on his light wings into a valley, where he laid her down on a green bank, enshrouded with flowers. There she slept. What was her astonishment when she awoke, to find herself in a palace ornamented with as much taste as magnificence, and above all, when, without perceiving any person, she heard voices congratulate her, and supplicate for her commands. The palace resounds with celestial music; the most delicate viands, and the most exquisite wines, are served up by invisible hands; delicious paintings enchant her eyes; she breathes a balmy air; all her senses are charmed at once, and every moment they are struck by changeful novelties.

" Night came, and the beautiful Psyche yielded to the softness of repose; scarcely had she dosed, when a voice far softer and more melodious than all the voices she had heard whispered in her ear. A secret trouble agitates her; she is ignorant of what she fears. A thousand thoughts distract her tender imagination; but her husband is with her. He embraces her unseen, but not unfelt. She is his wife; but her invisible husband disappears with the day.

" Meanwhile the unhappy parents of Psyche were perishing with grief. Her sisters each day wept at the foot of the rock on which she had been exposed; with lamenting cries they filled

the surrounding vallies; the distant echoes multiplied their accents, and the winds floated them to the ear of Psyche. Her affectionate heart palpitated with domestic sympathies; she dwelt on the thoughts of home, and sighed to console them. The brilliant enchantments that flattered her self-love and her senses never reached her heart; and the caresses of an invisible husband, did not compensate for the severity of her solitude. She requested once more to embrace her sisters. Her husband instantly rejected her intreaty, which, however, he had anticipated, and warned her of the fatal consequences; but overcome by her beauty, her tears and her caresses, he at length consented; on condition, however, that if her sisters indiscreetly inquired who her husband was, she would never acquaint them of his strict command, that she should never attempt either to see or to know him. Psyche promised every thing; and the same Zephyr that had transported her to this delicious abode, conveyed on its wings her two sisters.

" After having embraced each other a hundred times, Psyche displayed to them the amazing beauties of her enchanting residence. Dazzled by such magnificence, they ask who was the husband, or rather the god, who assembled in one spot such beauties of nature, and such splendours of art? Psyche, faithful to her promise, answers that he was a beautiful youth, whose cheek was scarcely shadowed by its down; but fearful to betray her secret, she sends her sisters back to her family with rich gifts. They returned in a few days, but with sentiments of a different colour from those they had first felt.

" To the sisterly affection of longing to embrace Psyche, and the rapture of having found her, now succeeded all the madness of envy, and the desire of her ruin. They feigned at first to participate in her felicity and

her pleasures; afterwards they urged her to tell them the name, and describe the person of her husband; and the prudent, but forgetful, Psyche, who had quite lost the recollection of her former account, painted him with quite different features.

"Convinced now that she had never seen her husband, they pretend to compassionate her destiny, and they wish, as they declare, that it was allowed them to be silent; but their duty and their tenderness compel them to warn her of a danger that menaced her tranquillity. They recal to her mind the frightful prediction of the oracle. This unknown husband was no doubt some horrid monster, to whose ferocity she would one day assuredly become the victim.—The alarmed and trembling Psyche abandons herself entirely to the counsels of her perfidious sisters, who engage to bring her a lamp and a dagger, and advise her to seize that moment of time when the monster would be asleep, to pierce him with her poniard. Alas! the too credulous Psyche accepts these fatal gifts!

"At the fall of the night the husband arrives, caresses his beloved wife, and sleeps; then Psyche softly slides from his encircling arms, and taking in one hand the lamp she had concealed, and in the other holding the poniard, she advances, she approaches; but—O heavens! what is her surprise, while by the light of the lamp, which, as if kindled by magic, suddenly bursts into a wavering splendour; she perceives love himself reposing in the most charming attitude! Pale, trembling, and dismayed, she directs the steel she pointed at the god to her own bosom; but the poniard falls from her hand. While she contemplates the lovely object before her, she regains her strength, and the more she examines the heavenly boy, the more beautiful he appears, and with a softer influence the en-

chantment steals over her senses. She beholds a head adorned with flowing and resplendent tresses, diffusing celestial odours; some fall carelessly in curls on cheeks more beautifully blushing than the rose; while others float on a neck whiter than milk. On his shoulders are white wings whose tender and delicate down, tremulously alive, is brilliant as the flowers yet humid with morning dew. His body was smooth and elegant; the proud perfection of Venus! At the foot of the bed lay his bow, his quiver, and his arrows; and the curious Psyche, unwearied, touches and retouches his propitious weapons. From the quiver she draws out one of the arrows, and with the tip of her finger touching the point to try its sharpness, her trembling hand pierces the flesh, and small drops of rosy blood are sprinkled on her skin. At that instant she felt the wound in her heart; there it was not slight! Deliciously enamoured the gazes on the face of love with insatiable eyes; she breathes the warmest kisses; and trembles lest he should awake.

"While she yields to the rapture of her soul, ardent and lost, from the lamp (as if it longed to touch the beautiful body its light so sweetly tinted) a drop of boiling oil falls on the right shoulder of the god. Love awakes, shrieks, and flies away! The unhappy Psyche catches his foot, and clings to the volatile god till her strength is exhausted, and hopelessly she falls on the green margin of a river.

Love suspends his flight for a moment; he loiters above a cypress, and in a voice more in sorrow than in anger, reproaches his mistress for her unfaithful credulity, her unjust fears, and above all for her inhuman design. Having laid this, the soft luxurious boy waves his wings and flies. Psyche, with eyes dim with tears, traces his course for a moment; but in the midst of the sky, the god melts into a shadow, and the shadow into air.



The desolated Psyche, urged on by despair, seeks to precipitate herself into the stream; but the waters, feeling the influence of love, who rules all the elements, gently swell to receive the beautiful maid, and softly float her to their flowery margin. There Pan receives her, consoles, and exhorts her to soften the anger of Love by her tears and her prayers.

"Wandering from clime to clime, every where seeking for her husband, and finding him no where; ever suppliant, and ever rejected, the wife of Love can discover no asylum on the earth. In the height of her misery she still hoped her misfortunes would soon terminate; but that most unhappy maid knew not then of the afflictions the anger of Venus still reserved for her,

"The mother of Love now discovered, that instead of having punished the mortal against whom she was incensed, her son had made her his wife. In the first moments of her rage she would have disarmed her son, broken his arrows, and extinguished his torch. Beauty itself (soft as beauty is when adulated) is cruel, vindictive, and unforgiving when contemned. She condemns Psyche to the most afflictive torments, and subjects her to the most cruel trials. All nature sympathises with the sufferings of Psyche; when men and gods abandon her, the inanimate creation is represented as endowed with sympathetic affections. She passes into the depths of hell, and there executes the terrible command of the vindictive power. At length Love, who trembles for her fate, and shudders lest she should perish under so many persecutions, flies to Jupiter; tells him his adventures with her; talks with all his tenderness of his affection, and who can talk like Love? paints the scenes of her persecution, and who can paint so lively? describes the softness, the charms, the innocence of his mistress, and solemnly adjures

the father of creation to ordain that he may be for ever united to Psyche, by the indissoluble bonds of a celestial marriage. Jupiter assembles a synod of the divinities. They feel the inquietudes, and approve the vows of Love. To calm the half-forgiving Venus, Psyche is admitted to the rank of a divinity, that Love may not be united to a simple mortal. The celestial assembly applaud the union of Love and Psyche, and from their marriage is born a daughter, whom they name Divine Pleasure."

The engravings are, Cupid and Psyche, from an intaglio on cornelian, in the possession of Mr. Charles Townley. Cupid bound, from a convex jacinth, and in Mr. Tassie's collection, is said to belong to Mr. Dutens. Cupid embracing Psyche, from a cameo, brought to England by the Marquis Selini, who permitted Mr. Tassie to add a cast of this, with some others, to his collection: and a head of Psyche, all admirable, but particularly the first and fourth. The descriptions give rapid sketches of the histories of the gems where they can be found, and of the use made of them, by brated painters.

The next plate is a vignette, containing four gems, illustrative of the history of Cupid and Psyche: Cupid embracing Psyche, half length figures, is a cameo, an elegant antique fragment, in the Florentine museum.

Cupid turning a butterfly at an altar: a cornelian in the possession of Mr. Crusius. Cupid seated on a shell, holding a butterfly; from a gem which was a few years ago, or is at present, in the possession of Lord Beverley. Cupid pursuing a butterfly: gem not mentioned.

The Roman nuptials, from a gem, said by Mr. Tassie, to belong to Lord Beverley, is not inferior to any of the preceding ones; there are three figures, a male and two females: there is a little awkwardness in the design

of the legs of the male figure ; that of the bride possesses all the taste and grace imaginable.

A head of Priam, taken from a gem in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, is simple and elegant.

We may say the same of the design of Apollo and Marfyas, which follows next in order, except that in our opinion the figure of Apollo seems to want interest; the countenance indicates brutal ferocity. The original is deposited in the Farnese cabinet at Naples, and is a red jasper.

The rape of the Palladium exhibits a fine figure, well engraved ; to us, however, there appears something unintelligible in the attitude : it is well executed, but in our opinion the attitude of Diomedes is not natural. We will, however, give the author's account of the engraver, the history of this gem, and others on the same subject, in his own words.

"Dioscorides, the celebrated artist, lived under Augustus; and he must necessarily have had a marked superiority of talent, to have occupied the first rank in this art, under the reign of a prince who invited the most celebrated artists Greece possessed to adorn his throne, and embellish a reign fertile in the miracles of art, and perpetuated as the most brilliant epocha of history.

"A most accurate judge of the art, the learned M. Mariette, in his catalogue of the gems of the King of France's cabinet, thus expresses himself on the works of this excellent engraver : one of the most precious methods of engraving is that, where, in imitation of the finest bas-reliefs, the figures without having scarcely any prominence, and even appearing flat to the eye, retain, however, a roundness and a sufficient body to detach themselves from the surface, and not appear adherent to it. It is that manner where those same figures, although apparently slightly wrought, are, however, expressed in all their

parts with so much taste, justness, and precision, that it is not possible to form any thing more elegant, nor more exact. Science is there rendered subservient to a noble and amiable simplicity, and only presents to the eye just sufficient to elevate our ideas. It was this great and dignified manner which adorned the golden days of Greece, and it was this manner which became the favourite study of the celebrated Dioscorides, if we may judge by several engraved gems which bear his name.

"Mr. Levezow, of Berlin, has recently published an ingenious Archæological Essay on the classification of engraved stones; and to display its utility, he selected those of the Rape of the Palladium, by Diomedes. We here find that the gem, of which we present a copy to the reader, was originally preserved in the cabinet of Louis XIV. who presented it to his daughter, the princess of Conti; the afterwards made a gift of it to her physician, Dodart, from whom it passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Homberg, who appears to have sold it to the jeweller Houbert, who parted with it to Mr. Sevin, and from this last possessor it is finally deposited in the valuable collection of the Duke of Devonshire. Such is the genealogy of the stone.

"Of the dissertation of Mr. Levezow, we have seen the analysis in the Magazine Encyclopedique. The rape of the Palladium was a favourite subject of the ancients. We find in Tassie's catalogue seventy-eight gems which represent this subject; yet this list is not complete. The family of engraved stones are remarkable, both for the beauty of the stones and the emulation which the artists felt in engraving them.

"As a specimen how he conceives gems may be usefully classed so as to perpetuate some historical event, by its gradual development, he arranges these stones under five classes.

"The first class exhibits Dio-

med in the interior of the temple, before he has seized the Palladium. Here he discovers five stones.

"The second exhibits Diomed at the instant when he is carrying off the Palladium, and contains six stones.

"The third includes those in which Diomed, having seized the Palladium, is yet in the interior of the temple. This class is the most important, both for the number and the perfection of the art. Mr. Levezow here marks two divisions: Diomed alone, and Diomed accompanied by Ulysses. To the first division belongs the beautiful gem the reader has before him.

"The fourth class exhibits Diomed at the instant of departing from the temple, carrying off the Palladium:

"The fifth shews Diomed and Ulysses proceeding on their return to the camp.

"We have laid before our readers the result of the analysis of this ingenious dissertation; because we consider it as useful, while such an arrangement is undoubtedly entertaining. It is a classification, which gives the collector a new kind of pleasure, that of a *narrative*. There are many historical and fabulous events, which may be pursued in a similar manner, and a series of gems thus arranged, although each of them may not possess equal beauty, becomes a little volume, where every part will impress itself on the mind by the most powerful of all languages—the language of picture."

Jupiter darting lightning on the giants, is a fine gem, from the Farnese museum, at Naples; there seems something sluggish in the figure of Jupiter; the horses and tritons are fine.

The next plate is a vignette, containing fragments and attributes of Jupiter.

The first is Jupiter Ammon, a cornelian; in the Florentine museum: a beautiful head.

Profile of Jupiter: a garnet in Mr. Townley's collection.

Jupiter Tonans: from a sulphur

cast from the Baron Stofch's cabinet, is an animated attitude.

The Fulmen; a cornelian in the collection of the King of Prussia.

Eagles's head: a cornelian in the collection of Lord Beverley; fine.

To a head of Bacchus, from a sulphur cast, in the collection of Baron Stofch, we give unqualified praise; the unity of design is admirable: we doubt whether the penetrating eye of Lavater would find any thing like ill assorted features.

The Bacchus reeling, from an antique paste, in the King of Prussia's collection, is a fine figure; it is almost too chaste to represent a drunken person; it is on the whole, however, admirable.

Cupid curbing a lion, is a fine thought, elegantly delineated, and well engraved, though not superior to some of the others.

Mercury dedicating a soul to heaven, is a beautiful figure: the idea of the butterfly or soul on the edge of the vessel, adds much interest to the design; it is engraved from a cast in Mr. Tassie's collection.

The next plate is a vignette of Gymnastic exercises.

A chariot with four horses on the gallop.

A Discobolus throwing his discus near a terminus.

A wrestler anointing his body, near a tripod, with a vase on it.

A young man carrying the trochus, or a large circle of brass on his left shoulder; the key with which it is kept in motion in his other hand.

These are all outlines; the letter-press contains a rapid account of the Gymnastic exercises.

A vignette of Apollo and his attributes next comes under our attention.

The first is part of the face of Apollo, with part of his bow; from a sulphur cast in Stofch's collection.

Apollo Musicus, holding a lyre; a cameo from Stofch's

collection; a fine figure, an outline.

Half length of Apollo; a cameo in the Marlborough collection.

Head of Apollo, engraved on a hyacinth; an orange or a saffron coloured stone.

An antique lyre, with fillets, on cornelian.

A vignette of outlines of Egyptian symbols, is the last plate, and finishes the work.

The Sphinx.

A serpent with his tail in his mouth.

A Scarabeus; on the convex side of which are engraven, in intaglio, two lions, with a head of Serapis, with the corn measure on his head; the reverse has a head of Isis, veiled with a Lotus in front.

Horus, his head in rays, emerging from the Lotus, and holding his whip in his hand; in the field a lizard, the moon, and two stars.

The lovers of the fine arts will find a treat in the perusal of this work. The general elegance of the engravings entitle it to attention, and the subject which it embraces is well worthy the serious study of the admirers of ancient art.

#### IV. ANNALS of BOTANY.—

*Editors*.—CHARLES KONIG, F. L. S. and JOHN SIMS, M. D. F. L. S. for 1804, Vol. I. in three Parts; 7s. 6d. each, 8vo. White.

IT will not seem surprising to the intelligent reader, that the study of Botany should be held in such general estimation among the literati of the present day, both in this and in other countries, and that it should be so frequently cultivated by those who have their time at their own disposal; if we consider the delight which the science itself affords to those who study it with attention; and the innocency of the amusement which it yields to those who chuse to collect the objects

of their researches with their own hands. If to these inducements to the study of this charming science, we add the ease and certainty with which the various productions of the vegetable kingdom can be known and distinguished from each other; if we consider the utility which the science of botany promises to man, by enabling him to distinguish with certainty what may be useful from what may be hurtful; and if we consider the little which has, comparatively speaking, been done towards elucidating the medical and domestic uses of plants, and which can now be accomplished with so much greater precision than formerly; we shall feel grateful to the ardent cultivators of the science of botany, and acknowledge their efforts as being amongst those that are most useful to mankind.

It is not unknown to every student in this pleasing science, that the labours of the far famed Linnæus have materially contributed to the ready distinction of one plant from another above alluded to. Prior to him, the distinctions between the various species of vegetables in botanical works were obscure and confused; the descriptions given by their authors were general ones, and consequently wanted that accuracy of discrimination so absolutely necessary to the perfection of botanical science: hence general resemblance alone was attended to by the student, and the sight afforded almost the only criterion for distinction between each of the individuals of the vegetable world.

It cannot be denied that something had been done, previously to the labours of Linnæus, towards making a botanical arrangement of the vegetable kingdom, the which he so happily completed: the efforts, however, which had been made, wanted a something to act as a regulator to the whole; they were only feeble, being in want of a main-spring to set the whole machine in motion, and failed

in a judicious arrangement in the minor movements, so as not to be able to move without great impediment: this deficiency, the discriminating eye of Linnæus perceived, and with the hand of a skilful master he remedied the defect. We have no doubt but it will be received as an axiom with the thinking mind, that, that principle must be true, which satisfactorily explains the phenomena of every thing more immediately connected with, or dependant on it; and if so, we have decisive evidence that Linnæus has built his system on true principles, as it is found to include every plant which has hitherto been subjected to examination by its laws. Hence his classification, founded on the fructification of plants, is simple, being built on a simple law which is uniformly adhered to by nature; and will ever be acknowledged by mankind, as being founded on circumstances always present in one shape or other, in every species of vegetables. Hence, also the minor divisions of his system will always stand the test of experience, for the same reason as above advanced, viz. they are always found to exist in every plant hitherto discovered.

One might be tempted to think, at first sight, that it would redound very little to the credit of any one, to be the discoverer of what might at any time be seen on opening his eyes. Experience, however, speaks to the contrary: before the time of Lord Bacon, observation, comparatively speaking, seemed shut out of the world, and many were the discoveries which took place in the sciences when men condescended to examine things without prejudice. Linnæus was the first who clearly discovered the principles of an arrangement certain to be found in every plant, and uniform in their application to the science of botany. This discovery we repeat, the world owes to Linnæus; and we are no less indebted to his industry, in arranging and classing the dis-

jointed descriptions of his predecessors: his perseverance in making new and more accurate ones, equally entitle him to our highest praise. Man, however, is but man; his life, his faculties are not boundless—he cannot live for ever—he cannot be every where, nor can he see every thing. Linnæus was indefatigable; he accomplished as much as perseverance could do, towards perfecting his system; but after all, much remained to be achieved; the plants of kingdoms, well known, were imperfectly described in his day, and new regions have been explored since his death; and the result has been that many valuable acquisitions have been added to the store so laboriously collected by him and his contemporaries. The books which have been written, within these few years, on Botany, are numerous; many are the hundreds of new plants which have been described, and many the new discoveries which have been made in the history of nature: yet it is not a little in favour of his industry, that no new classes have been formed, nor any material alteration in his classification found necessary, in order, the more conveniently, to include the great store of new discovered plants, accumulated since his time.

It will readily occur to the intelligent reader, that amidst the number of newly discovered vegetables, there might be a necessity for the formation of many new genera; particularly when we consider that "*plants do not grow at random*," and that every one has its own country. We find this to be the case in reality; new genera have been discovered and arranged; new and more accurate descriptions of plants with which we were but imperfectly acquainted, are every day appearing; and as the beauty and certainty of the science makes it every day more cultivated: as new books are daily issuing from the press, teeming with new or with more accurate information, and as numbers of



eminent men devote the principal portion of their time to the laborious task of perfecting this pleasing science; it would seem natural that its numerous votaries would be desirous of seeing a concentrated account completely disencumbered of every thing adventitious, or well known, of every new discovery in this science, so many of which are hourly disclosed to the view of the learned world.

Biographical notices of eminent men are always favourably received, whatever be the station in which they moved. So, the student in botany, it may naturally be supposed, might feel himself interested in accounts of those who have devoted their attention to a pursuit the same with his own. One object of the work before us seems to be the gratification of so natural a desire; hence memoirs of eminent botanists, and notices of their works, are found in the pages of the annals of botany.

The general contents of the volume before us are, as above mentioned. Descriptions of new plants; of new genera, and better and more lucid arrangements of old ones; memoirs of eminent botanists, and accounts of their labours and writings; annunciations of new discoveries, and of new botanical works; with reviews of such as shall appear from time to time, and which may be judged interesting: in short, the communication of new and more accurate botanical information in a small compass, and at a small expence, seems to be the professed object of this undertaking: a work of the kind had become absolutely necessary, and we hope that the respectable editors will meet with every success they can desire; and we have only to add, that we have no doubt but their names will hold a distinguished situation amongst the contributors to the improvement of one of the most pleasing branches of the science of nature.

MDCCCLXV. 1805.

As the limits of our publication are circumscribed, we shall only give an account of the contents of the first part of this interesting volume, reserving the consideration of the other two for a future opportunity.

The first part of the work commences with a retrospect of botanical literature from the year 1801 to the end of 1803, which gives an account of the principal works that have appeared since that time, or whose later parts have been published within that period. It opens with an account of the works usually called *Flora*, amongst which we find the *Flora Britannica* holding the first place on the list of the works of this kind published in England.—Sowerby's "*English Botany*," and Relhan's *Flora Cantabrigienſis*, to which may be added Dr. Roxburgh's "*Plants of the Coast of Coromandel*," are next enumerated, and their excellencies pointed out. The author passes over into Germany, and mentions the best works of the kind published in that country; from thence he proceeds to Denmark; to Sweden, and to Hungary, enumerating the various *Floræ* of these places, and giving short accounts of their merit as he passes along. The *Floræ* of France are not in general much commended; though we have honourable mention of the labours of Desfontaines, Labillardiere, &c. in foreign regions.—The "*Flora Helvetica*" is spoken of as being useful, and the labours of the Spanish botanists are mentioned with decided approbation: even Portugal, whose literature is bound with the iron fetters of the inquisition, has produced some botanical works, which promise to be of considerable utility.

The publications denominated *Horti*, are next brought under consideration; among those enumerated as patterns of excellence, both in representation and description, we have the "*Hortus Cliffortianus*," of Lin-

E

næus; the "*Hortus Elthamensis*," of Dillenius; "*Hortus Vindebonensis*," of Jacquin; and the "*Hortus Schoenbrunnensis*;" and as being merely descriptive and excelling, we have the "*Hortus Kewensis*." The "*Botanical Magazine*," and the "*Botanist's Repository*," are mentioned as respectable; as is also Mr. Ventenat's "*Choix des Plantes*;" his "*Jardin de la Malmaison*," bids fair to vie with the most splendid work of the kind.

Italy too lends her aid to the cause, and Father Nocca's "*Hortus Ticinensis*" promises to be of some use. The author enumerates several other *Horti*, and books of a similar nature; but as want of room every where presses on us, we must be content with running as hastily as possible over the remaining classes of botanical works mentioned by the author.

The royal gardens of Hanover have given rise to a commendable publication, the "*Herbium Hanoveranum*," which is continued in a respectable style by Mr. Wendland. Professor Willdenow, has just commenced a "*Hortus Berolinensis*."

The next division of botanical works which comes under our author's observation, is *Monographs*, or histories of single orders or genera; the principal of which are, Host's (of Vienna) "*Gramina Austriaca*;" Köchler's "*Description of the Grasses of Germany and France*;" M. Decandolle's work "*on Succulent Plants*;" M. Redouté's "*Liliacées*," a work more splendid and beautiful than really useful; MM. Pallas and Decandolle's works on the genus *Astragalus*, are mentioned with commendation. Pallas's six divisions of this genus are given at length. The *Astragalogia* of Decandolle, with drawings by Redouté, contains descriptions of above six hundred different genera of Papilionaceæ, with a respectable introduction. Mr. Andrews's "*Engravings of Heath*," and Mr. Wendland's

"*Ericarum Icones*," are valuable works of this kind, of which the former is the best. Professor Schrader's "*Commentatio super Veronicis spicatis*," proposes other subdivisions of this genus. Mr. Wolff's well written dissertation, "*de Lemna*," determines the known species of this plant to belong to the class Diandria, the account of Monographs is brought towards a conclusion; with Mr. Lambert's "*Description of the Genus Pinus*," and Michaux's "*Chênes d'Amérique*," both of which are valuable; the latter has been translated into German: a paper of M. Mühlberg on the different trees about Lancaster, in North America; and a treatise of Don Louis Née, on sixteen new species of *Quercus*, discovered on his voyage round the World, terminates this part of the retrospect.

The author next proceeds with the works relating to the class Cryptogamia, which occupies eighteen pages, and contains much valuable matter condensed into a small space. We refer the reader to the work itself, as no analysis can render it adequate justice; we will however mention the names of those authors whose works are enumerated, which will be a guarantee for their respectability: Drs. Smith, Bernhardt, and Swartz; Hedwig, and Dr. R. Hedwig, his son, Drs. Schwägrichen, Bridel, Acharius, Professor Hoffman, Turner, Stackhouse, Vellay, and Dillwyn, M. Chantrans, Vaucher, Professor Esper, and Dr. Perfoon, form a list of names at present at the head of botanical science. We have next an enumeration of detached papers on botany, or rather of the authors of such papers as have appeared in periodical publications; and a short account of the "*Dissertationes Academicæ Upsaliæ habitæ sub presidio C. P. Thunberg*," edited by Dr. Perfoon, closes this part of the subject.

The next division embraces works on vegetable physiology;

where we have "Senebier's Physiologie Végétale," which does not answer the high expectations formed from the name of its author; a work of the same author and Huber, "On the Influence of the Air, and several Gases on Germination," is mentioned as being more respectable. M. Mirbel's work, the "Physiologie Végétale," is mentioned with commendation; but an objection to it is, the author has given too much scope to his imagination: it will however be observed, that Dr. Patterson, in our review of his work, at the beginning of the present number, has adopted M. Mirbel's system as preferable on the whole to any other. Dr. Medicus's *Beiträge*, &c. (contributions towards the physiology and anatomy of plants), exhibits an odd mixture of excellence, eccentricity, and inconsistency. Dr. Darwin's "Phytologia" has been put into a German dress by Professor Hebenstreit, under the title of *Phytonomia*.

On Dendrology we have Du Hamel's "Traité des Arbres," which is spoken of as excellent, and has been of much use in France, by making the cultivation of trees become much more general. Dr. Potts's new and enlarged edition of Duroi's "Harbkische Baumzucht," or *Arboretum of Harbke*, the seat of Count Veltheim; and Wangenheim, on North American trees and shrubs, ought to be in every planter's hands. Mr. Schmidt on the trees suited to Austria; Oelhafen's Dendrological Work, continued by Wolff; and Dr. Aikin's *Woodland Companion*, are all valuable and worthy of notice.

A few remarks on elementary botanical works, and an account of the progress of several valuable periodical ones, close this retrospect of botanical literature.

Our readers will have no difficulty in observing that the opinions advanced in this analysis, are those of the author of the Retrospect. We have given

this short account of its contents to enable them to enter on the perusal of it with an idea of what it contains, and consequently of what they have to expect. We have been as copious, as is consistent with our limits, in giving an account of it, and only lament that we have not been able to say more relating to so valuable a work; and so long as it shall be conducted with a spirit equal to the present volume, we are certain that the "Annals of Botany" will maintain a distinguished rank in the library of the learned botanist.

The Retrospect of which we have just given an account, is followed by a list of the principal botanical works which have appeared since the beginning of the present century, or of those periodical ones which were begun in the last, and are continued in this: it occupies seventeen pages, and enumerates 147 first rate works on the subject: this list, as indeed the whole work, will be extremely useful for reference.

An account of the life and writings of Gärtner, from the French of Deleuze, from the *Annales du Muséum*, &c. follows the list above mentioned, and is a well written memoir of that industrious and learned botanist.

The third paper is from the German of Count Hoffmansegg, and Professor Link. (*Der Gesellschaft naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin neue Schriften*, vol. iv. 1803.) and contains some observations on the genera *scilla*, *hyacinthus*, and *ornithogalum*, with a view to a new arrangement of the genus *scilla*; in which he includes some of the *hyacinthi*, or vice versa. He gives a description or reference to the whole of the known species of *Scilla*, under this idea, including *hyacinthus nonscriptus*, and *H. cernuus*, one of which, the *Scilla monophyllos* was before undescribed.

The fourth paper is on the

probable mode of fructification peculiar to ferns, by J. J. Bernhardt, from Schrader's *Journal für de botanik*, vol. v. 1802, and contains some new ideas on the fructification, and on the parts concerned in that operation, in this difficult class of plants; a plate is also given to illustrate the author's ideas on the subject.

The fifth is a short paper, containing "Observations on the Inflorescentia of the Genus *Crocus*," by R. A. Salisbury, Esq. F. R. S. &c. in which the real inflorescentia of that genus is pointed out.

"An account of some scarce plants which flowered in the garden and hot-houses of the Museum of Paris, in 1802, from the French of M. Desfontaines, (*Annales du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle*) vol. 1, p. 200, forms the sixth paper: these are the *Euphorbia meloformis*, of the Cape of Good Hope; *Euphorbia aleppica*, aleppo spurge, and *Clitoria heterophylla*, from the Isle of France; *stipa tortilis*, a native of Egypt, and the coasts of Barbary; *Sonchus oleraceus*, from Egypt, Sicily, Malta, and the coast of Barbary; *Bunias spinosa*, from Egypt; *Cordia macrophylla*, from the Antilles.

The seventh paper is on the *ægiceras fragrans* (*Rizophora corniculata* Linn) by C. König, one of the editors of the work, which rectifies some mistakes of former botanists, and proposes an amended character, as also a new specific name for that plant; a plate and a description are given in illustration of the writer's opinion.

The eighth and last paper contains "Supplementary Remarks on Professor Willdenow's new Edition of *Linnaeus Species Plantarum*," Berlin, 1797—1800, 8vo." from the German of Dr. Roth. (Roth's *neue Beiträge zur Botanik*, vol. 1, p. 63.) We give the genera, in which any emendations, &c. are to be made, in order to extend the knowledge of changes of this sort as far as possible: by point-

ing them out, our readers will be prepared when to expect and where to find them: they are, *Miniarum*, *Cinna*, *Jasminum*, *Veronica*, (1. *Teucrium prostratum*, *latifolia*.) *Utricularia*, (*ovularis*, *intermedia*, *minor*.) *Justicia*, *Verbena*, *Lycopus*, *Salvia*, (*bicolor interrupta*.) *Anthoxanthum*, *Cryptis*, *Piper*, (*hispidum scandens*.) *Moræa*, *Valeriana*, *Melothria*, *Ixia*, *Sisyrinchium*, *Commelina* (*benghalensis*, *vaginata*.) *Schænus*, *Scirpus*, (*sphaenoides*, *holoschanus*, *romanus*, *triqueter*, *nucrenatus*, *trigonus*, *nucrenatus*.) *Eriophorum* (*vaginatum* Schumzert, *alpinum*, *polytachum*, *gracile*, *virginicum*, *cyparinum*.) *Milkenbergia* (*diffusa*, *erecta*.) *Milium*, *Agrostis*, *Melica*, *Uniola*. The botanist is referred to the work for the changes; we have merely given the names, to put him on his guard: this paper is not finished in the first number.

We have for the ninth article a review of Mr. Lambert's description of the Genus *Pinus*, conducted on such an excellent plan as would certainly much improve our Reviews were it well followed up, the reviewer seeming to have read the work on which he undertakes to give an opinion.

We have next a review of M. Ventenat's "*Jardin de la Malmaison*," which gives an account of the plants in the garden of Madame Bonaparte: the three first parts contain six plates each, and a letter-press description on the same plan as that of the "*Plantes du Jardin du Cels*," of the same author.

An account of the "*Flora Batava*," of Messrs. Sepp and Kop, closes the reviewing part; sixty plants have been given in this work, the whole of which are indigenous in England.

Miscellaneous articles of information close the number before us, of which we shall merely give the heads; they are Dr. Pulteney's writings of *Linnaeus*, *Jacquin Hortus Vindebonensis*—Count Rasmowsky's Garden—Italian Botanic Gardens—

Flora Italica—Flora Lusitana  
—Flora Rossica.—Flora Norica  
—Flora Sibirica.—Flora of Wa-  
ree and Benin.—Flora of the An-  
tilles.—L'Heritiers Stirpes Novæ  
—Labillardiere's Work.—Hoff's  
Gramina Austriaca.—Herbarium  
Britannicum.—Dictionnaire des  
Sciences Naturelles.—Botanical  
prize question.—An assertion of  
the late M. Curtis's claim to the  
discovery of the distinction be-  
tween the *Poa trivialis* and *P.*  
*pratensis*, attributed to Mr.  
Hudson, by Mr. Knapp.—Suf-  
fended Vegetation.—Vegetation  
in Norway.—Vegetation on  
Mount Perdu.—Seeds fallen in  
Spain.

We hope our readers will not  
think us too minute or too te-  
dious in our analysis of this  
work; we really could not re-  
sist the temptation to give as full  
an account of it as possible; as  
we think its contents ought to  
be known to every naturalist in  
the world.

V. *A TOUR in ZEALAND, in the  
Year 1802; with an Historical  
Sketch of the Battle of Copenhagen.  
By a Native of Denmark. Octavo,  
5s. boards. White.*

THE perusal of this interest-  
ing tour makes us feel  
some little self-satisfaction, in  
being the first to introduce it to  
the notice of the public. Books  
of travels are always entertain-  
ing, but when written with in-  
telligence and sprightliness, such  
as appears in every page of the  
present volume, they become pec-  
uliarly acceptable to the litera-  
ry inquirer, and are read and re-  
read with increasing satisfaction  
and delight. The country  
through which our author pass-  
ed, is neither large in extent,  
nor fertile in such historical or  
other incidents as might be sup-  
posed necessary to enliven a vo-  
lume of travels: he not only,  
however, has made the most of  
the few circumstances of this na-  
ture within his reach, but he  
contrives to enliven his narra-  
tion, in such a manner, as not to

permit us once to perceive the  
want of scenery and places ren-  
dered interesting, by being the  
stage of the grander transactions  
of nations, ancient or modern.

An account of the battle be-  
fore Copenhagen in 1801, is sub-  
joined to the work, written with  
such a decided affection to both  
the nations engaged in that  
dreadful conflict; and the nar-  
rative is so well related, that we  
are insensibly seized with the  
author's feelings, and find, that  
though we love our own country-  
men much, yet we cannot with-  
stand the desire of giving the  
Danes a share in our esteem.  
Few entirely side with both  
Greeks and Trojans; but here,  
we are irresistibly compelled to  
admire both.

Our author performed his  
journey, in company with a  
fellow student. They took their  
departure through the western  
gate of Copenhagen, towards  
Fredericksberg, the residence of  
the Prince of Denmark. The  
first object which attracts his at-  
tention is a column, of which  
we have a description, standing  
near the city, commemorative  
of the emancipation of the Da-  
nish peasantry; and also the in-  
scription containing an affection-  
ate mark of the gratitude of the  
Danes to the memory of Chris-  
tian the Seventh: the account is  
closed with some appropriate re-  
flections. Our traveller next  
hastily glances at the palace of  
Fredericksberg, the gardens,  
the view of Copenhagen from it,  
&c. but as a mere analysis  
would injure the work, we will  
barely mention the places at  
which our travellers touched in  
their route, and make up the de-  
ficiency of a continued analysis  
by extracts, which we are well  
persuaded will not be thought  
either tedious or dull: the work  
abounds with anecdotes, related  
with all the enthusiasm of an ar-  
dent lover of his country, and  
irresistibly compel us to partake  
of the writer's animation. Our  
author proceeded from Freder-  
icksberg, after giving an eulo-  
gium on, and mentioning the at-



tachment of, the Danes to the prince, to Roeskilde; but before describing it, he gives some reflections on the former and present state of the country people; and which give a favourable idea of the ameliorated state of the Danish peasantry. Roeskilde is the burial place of the royal family, and is one of the most ancient towns in Denmark. Some beautiful anecdotes of Christian the Fourth are given here, one of which we shall present to our readers.

"But in his 68th year, Christian the Fourth added everlasting glory to his name. He commanded, in person, thirty-seven ships of war, and failed for the Baltic in pursuit of the Swedish fleet, under Admiral Fleming. They met.

"During the engagement a ball killed or wounded twelve or thirteen persons immediately around the king, and a splinter struck out his right eye. His majesty fell down senseless; upon which a sailor exclaimed,—'All is lost! The king is killed!' 'Never mind that,' cried another, 'the king was but one man!' The royal tar recovering at this moment, looked up, and said, 'You are right, my good fellow, I am but one man.'

"The wound was dressed, and a white handkerchief bound across his majesty's forehead, which he covered with a red cap; and continued on the quarter deck, commanding till midnight, when the enemy gladly retreated."

Our travellers pursued their journey towards Hilleroed, a market town, famous only for the castle of Fredericksborg close by it, much visited by strangers for its singularity and majestic appearance. After visiting the church they went to see the interior of the castle: we give the following account of their attendant through the castle by way of specimen of the general warmth of our author's manner.

"From church we proceeded to survey the interior of the

castle, which, however, presented nothing to engage our attention, excepting the peasant maid who shewed us the apartments; her singular dress and manners visibly interested my friend. Nor was I less pleased with the fascinating simplicity of her whole appearance, so superior to the imitations of our dashing belles, who, at times, borrow the rustic garb, but cannot complete the metamorphosis by assuming the rustic's peculiar graces.

"Her petticoat was of green taffeta; her pale pink silk corset, which being made to her shape, displayed all the symmetry of her fine form, while a silkencap, entwined with gold, sat close to her face, just permitting her features to peep forth, and express a countenance which the fancy of no painter could equal. My friend kindly asked her a very natural question; she cast down her fine blue eyes, and with a sigh answered, she had now no friend; 'He fell,' said she, 'last year in the battle, yet I grieve not so much for myself; he died for his country,—it was a noble end,—but he might have become a firm supporter of my aged parents, if distress should ever befall them.' We noticed to her, that she had as just a claim as others to benefit by the general subscription. Her reply won my heart. 'There are widows, orphans, and wounded enough,' answered this lovely daughter of simplicity, 'to share the just reward of their grateful country; my parents will soon leave this world, and honesty, with industry, will help me through it.' Had I been a painter, the portrait of this affecting girl should have graced this page."

Our traveller next went to inspect the royal stud, which he does not appear much to admire: the farmers possess better and much more vigorous horses than those fostered under the royal care. From Hilleroed they proceeded to Fredensborg, where the mention of a forest, as for-

merly existing at Grønholt, introduces an account of the Copenhagen economical society, which proposed to fetch coals from the Faro isles; but which does not seem likely to prosper, as the British so easily undersell them. Our travellers entered the hut of a peasant to sup, where the father of the hostess related the following anecdote, of which he professed himself to be an eye witness.

"When our troops marched to Holstein to oppose the Russians, (whose intended plans were given up on account of the death of the Emperor Peter the Third) we encamped in expectation of meeting the enemy. Our German foldiers deserted in such multitudes, that the commanding officer found it unsafe to entrust the out-posts to any but natives; and an order was issued, that no soldier should go more than a certain distance from the camp. One evening, a German, wishing to follow his countrymen, had already exceeded the limited bounds, when he was hailed by a Norwegian sentry, 'Who goes there?' The German making no reply, the sentry levelled his piece, and shot him; the report causing an alarm in the camp, the circumstances soon reached the ears of the prince of Bernburg, who immediately went to the sentinel, commended his vigilance, and offered him a handful of ducats, but the brave Norwegian steadfastly refused the reward, assuring the prince, he did not shoot men for money. The prince, however, persisting to urge him, he at length took one ducat, which he said he would keep to shew his countrymen he had received a present from a prince."

After supper our adventurers proceeded to Fredensborg, situated on the lake of Eßrom, adorned with a royal palace, which ranks in the more elegant order of buildings, though uninhabited: we have a short but interesting description of the pleasure grounds. At Eßrom, which is at the extremity of the lake, an

attempt has been made on an extensive scale to improve the breed of sheep, by crossing them with those of Spain. The experiment has been successful, though attended with some disadvantages on the outset. We recommend this part more particularly to the notice of our readers.

The next stage of our travellers was Elsinøer, where we have a short, though interesting description of the town, its trade, &c. An account of a worthy sailor, Lars Bagge, is given with much feeling, and places the honest tar's exertions to save some of his fellow sailors from shipwreck, in a happy point of view. Cronborg is barely named; and the entrance of a Danish frigate into the Sound, gives the author an opportunity of mentioning captain Hohlenberg, as being her builder, and the restorer of the Danish navy. Her commander, Steen Bille, and his affair with the Tripolitans, are mentioned with commendation. From Elsinøer to Hirschholm, an insignificant hamlet, only deriving its consequence from the adjacent castle built by Christian VI. with a view to convince posterity of his ability almost to overcome impossibilities, and to gratify his ostentation: he professed too, to have built this palace without burthening his subjects, but wasted the treasures which his father, Frederic the Fourth, had accumulated by his prudent conduct. Some compliments paid to the Danish soldiery by prince Eugene, the duke of Marlborough, and queen Anne, are given by the author with a hearty admiration towards his countrymen.

From Hirschholm to Dronninggaard, the seat of Mr. de Connick: we have an interesting account of this place, as also of the owner's humane and judicious proceedings with respect to his peasantry and estate. In our travellers' journey towards Fredericksdal through Lyngbye, they fell in with an interesting scene; of which we give the account at full length.

"On hearing music, which seemed to proceed from a little hillock, overgrown with trees, we ascended, and discovered an old man singing some German airs, which were accompanied with his guitar, and the voices of five ragged children. His face was deeply furrowed by woe, yet there appeared cheerfulness and resignation in his countenance. The object was too interesting not to excite curiosity. My friend kindly asked him the cause of his distress, when the poor old man frankly told us, 'That he formerly had been an opulent merchant at Amsterdam, where he was ruined by the French. That he thence came to Denmark, with a wife and eight children, the three elder of whom worked at a trade, by which, himself and his little ones, were preserved from starving. Their mother,' he said, 'died from grief.' He paused, then feelingly closed his little narrative, not by venting curses on the authors of his ruin, but by a look and sigh that touched the heart, and called up every generous sentiment. Every one that listened felt for him, and each added a mite to alleviate his miseries."

Opposite the wood where our travellers found the Dutchman and his family, is Sorgenfrie, a palace belonging to prince Frederick: in the garden is a monument to the memory of the prince, who died in 1797. From Lyngbye they proceeded to Raadvadsmoellen, a manufactory belonging to a company of hardwaremen, at Copenhagen; the superintendants are mostly English, and the articles produced there are scarcely inferior to British: importations from England, however, are still necessary to answer the demands of the country. From hence the author conducts us to Jaegersborg park, where we have a full description of the humours of a feast held in the park on St. John's day. From thence to a country seat of count Schimmelmann just by, who has erected

a monument to the memory of his wife, in the form of an eye which has a spring running through it. From this place to Ordrup, near which is the mansion of count Bernstorff, of which we have a description.

At Jaegersborg, a hamlet not far from Ordrup, there was formerly a hunting seat, which has been demolished, and barracks built in its stead. It was the time of exercise when our travellers approached this place; and the mention of this circumstance gives the author an opportunity of censuring the former Danish practice of having German soldiers; indeed he lashes the Germans with an unsparing hand, whenever he finds a convenient opportunity. We have next a pleasing account of Mr. Hoegh, the minister of Gjentofte, a village not far from Jaegersborg; of his treatise on agriculture which obtained him a prize medal, and of his farm, which is a practical comment on his own essay.

Want of room compels us to pass over the remainder of this treatise more hastily than we could wish; it consists principally of reflections and observations on the rural economy of the country. Emdrup, where our author passed many of his youthful days, occupies a proper share of his attention. The *Affiance* church-yard is neatly described; and an inscription to the memory of the Danish dramatist Samsoe is given at length. An account of Liviid, the Danish Sterne, is given with much feeling. A short description of a review at which prince William of Gloucester was present, and of the respect paid him by the Crown Prince, brings the journey to a close, and it is terminated with a short paragraph, which we present to our readers.

"My friend took it into his head to return to Copenhagen by sea, we, therefore, crossed all the fields down to the lime-kilns, where we hired a boat. Just as we were passing the most remarkable field about Copenhagen, I begged him to accom-

pamy me a few paces out of the way, that I might shew him something worthy his observation. Immediately on the shore stands a small stone with this inscription, *Justitz-Stedet*, "the light of which cannot fail to excite agreeable sensations, when we consider how seldom it is frequented. The last execution took place in the year 1797. I shall not turn casuist on this occasion; whatever the cause—effects combine to render this stone an honourable monument of the national character.

"May the laws of our country have no occasion to disturb the grass which shades this spot!"

We should have wished to have presented our readers with a few extracts from the author's account of the battle of Copenhagen, but as our limits prevent large ones, and we will not mutilate what we judge they will peruse at full length with pleasure, we pass over it with saying, that it is written with a respect to both countries, that cannot fail to please both his countrymen and our own: and as the English language is now so much cultivated on the continent, we have no doubt but his desire to do justice to his fellow citizens will extend far beyond the boundaries of this kingdom. The author's advertisement will be a short exposition of the general method which he pursues in describing that well fought battle.

"As the battle of Copenhagen, which has been so beneficial in its effects to Denmark, has no hitherto been impartially related, I have here endeavoured to describe it with truth; and in thus doing, I flatter myself with having performed no unacceptable service to both nations, which, by its issue, have been reciprocally raised in the estimation of each other."

The liveliness of this work makes us regret that we so soon come to the end of it. The language is tolerably elegant; we

scarcely supposed it possible for a foreigner to catch the idiom of the English or any other foreign dialect with so much precision. He is, however, we are well assured, a Dane, and the writer of the language which we now commend.

We understand he has some other works in hand; we wish him success, for if he prove as entertaining in his future productions as he is in this, we have no doubt of his becoming a decided favourite of the British public.

VI. PLEASURES OF SOLITUDE. *With other Poems.* By P. L. COURTIER. *With three plates.* 6s.—pp. 144. *Rivingtons.*

THE new and much improved edition of this excellent poem, the *Pleasures of Solitude*, will afford us an extract with which our readers will feel gratified: it is divided into three books from the last of which the following stanzas are given.

"Thrice hallowed spot! where human sufferings find

A kindly refuge, fought on earth in vain;

Thrice hallowed Spot! to peace and hope consign'd,

Ere the last trump, with death-dissolving strain,

Shall wake these slumbering forms to life again.

And oh! to Friendship, Love, the dwelling drear

How blest, whose narrow limits still contain

What yet indeed may claim the bitter tear,—

The sacred dust of those belov'd through many a year!

Alas! who life surveys with serious eye,

Little shall find to rivet his esteem.

But wretchedness, in varied forms, desery—

Passion's wild gust, and Hope's delirious dream,

Disease, and Grief, and Want's funeral scream;

Our choicest Pleasures ting'd with melancholy;

Each earthly bubble, bursting on the stream,

F

Mirth, at the best, displays unthinking  
folly;  
And Piety itself distemper'd and un-  
holy.

Most wretched then, who to this  
wretched state  
Our faith and bliss and being all  
confine!

Who lead us blindly to the shaft of  
Fate;

Then to that fate our will, our  
hopes assign,  
And quench in death the spark of  
life divine.

By the last struggle with encumbering  
dust,

Each fond regret, forbearing to  
repine;

By earthly friendship, and by heavenly  
trust;

These mouldering frames shall greet  
the Morning of the Just!

By all the tears by sorrowing Virtue  
shed,

Its efforts blasted, and its hopes  
deferr'd;

By Fraud and Rapine through the  
sad earth spread;

By crested Vice, o'er humbled  
Worth prefer'd;

By the heart's groan unanswer'd,  
not unheard;

And, given in highest mercy from  
the skies,

By the full promise of the UN-  
ERRING WORD;

O'er the deep tomb where moral  
nature lies,

Soon shall the last great day of Re-  
tribution rise.

To me, enamour'd of each passive  
scene,

To me, whom deepest solitudes  
delight;

Alike who love day's closing ray  
serene,

Or concave clear with mildest lustre  
bright,

Or the stern blackness of involving  
night;

To me, not cheerless seems that  
passing-bell,

Announcing still the soul's eternal  
flight!

Calm are the sounds on every breeze  
that dwell,

Nor harsh, to fancy's ear, my own  
departed knell.

Hail ye blest shores of permanent  
delight,  
Sublimely rais'd above this world  
of woe;

Whose temper'd day fears not en-  
shrouding night,

Whose lenient skies no baleful  
changes know,

Whose paths among the living-  
waters flow,

Where music wakens to celestial  
hands,

And breezes rich with sainted  
odours blow!

Who that from Pisgah now the view  
commands,

But pants at once to quit these pe-  
rishable lands?

Dark were indeed the destiny of  
man,

Did earth his being and his prospect  
bound;

Then, might gaunt Sorrow curse her  
wretched span;

Then, wild Misrule and heartless  
Pomp rebound;

Truth then retreat, and Falschood  
stalk around.

But pining Worth and prosperous  
Vice declare

That here for man no genial rest is  
found,

That now, this scene of discord to  
repair,

The Angels of the Throne new  
heavens and earth prepare.

Patient the blasts of angry Time  
sustain;

Its fury spent, the tempest shall  
subside.

Children of Mourning! know there  
yet remain

Solace and peace for those by evils  
tried,

As woe and blackness for insulting  
Pride;

While loud and stern the winds of  
horror rave,

By friends deserted and by foes belied,  
Think—that Religion can the storm

outbrave,

Surmount opposing worlds, and tri-  
umph o'er the grave!

Beauty from Dust, from Death shall  
Life awake;

From Nature's ruins grace, dura-  
tion fair;



This the great law which all things  
here partake.

Pleasure from pain, high Hope  
from deep Despair;

Virtue, from Suffering and pro-  
tracted Care;

From Toil and Thought, the world's  
applauding strain;

Lo! Winter drear the blooms of  
Spring prepare;

Rose this bright Frame from Chaos'  
dark domain;

And Chaos shall return, ere Heaven's  
immortal reign.

Short if the gleams that gild man's  
toilsome day,

While long and sad the still-tem-  
pestuous night,

See—from the tomb, with more than  
mortal ray,

Burst the blest confines of eternal  
light!

A few frail suns, and all will yet  
be right:

Anon, the shades of doubt and fear  
dispel;

Who walk'd erewhile by faith,  
walk now by sight;

No more the eyes proclaim the heart's  
deep swell;

Now with the Lamb once slain, his  
sighted followers dwell."

The following patriotic lines are  
extremely beautiful:

"Sweet are his transports, whom the  
Muse inspires!

His, form'd to soar, on seraph-  
wings sublime,

Where lessening nature from his ken  
retires;

His, the best suffrage of approving  
time;

His, the high energy that spurns  
at crime;

His, proud submission to the good  
and fair

And his, while glowing verse or  
scathing rhyme

The fine emotions of the soul declare,  
With distant worlds and times his  
sympathies to share.

How then may verse, verse not un-  
meet, relate

The lofty breathings of the patriot  
mind,

When walks th' ennobled offspring of  
the State

Greatly to think on ages far be-  
hind,—

Him whom the ties of faith and  
glory bind

Nobly to struggle in a nation's cause;  
Whom all he knows, and all he  
sees, remind

Of fires that erst reform'd his  
Country's laws,

Or rais'd her drooping head from  
ruin's ravelling jaws!

Where shall he tread, on his paternal  
ground,

A step his nobler fathers have not  
press'd?

Hear from that village-spire one  
sacred sound,

But speaks of those, within its  
confines blest,

On whose fair name a people's  
praises rest?

How on that mansion look unmov'd,  
which rears

Its hoary turrets to the fading  
West;

Proud of its valiant knights and  
honour'd peers,

Which seems in scorn to frown on  
these degenerate years?

Land of my birth! renown'd of elder  
days,

Whom Genius, Truth, and Free-  
dom, all inspire;

England! on whom the distant nations  
gaze,

And, as they gaze, reluctantly  
admire;

Whose sons yet kindle with no  
common fire,

But on the foe oft glance in just  
disdain,

Calm'd by whose wiles 'thy thun-  
dering fleets retire;

Thou mighty guardian of the subject  
main!

In arts and arms renown'd, nor thus  
renown'd in vain.

Proud of thy deeds, thou boast of  
honest Fame!

With all thy glories bursting on  
his heart.

Proud that to thee he bears a filial  
claim,

One bard, who shares in all thy  
woes a part,

One British bard, sworn foe to  
Gallic art,

Would the great spirit of thy fires  
invoke.

O! that their spirit might anew  
impart

What once inur'd thee War's de-  
cise stroke;

That secret of their strength—the  
Genius of thy Oak!

But, humbled here, lament the quick  
decline

Of all the springs whence patriot  
virtues flow!—

The heart, sublim'd by energy  
divine

Above the stretch that casual feel-  
ings know,

To hurl no vulgar vengeance on  
the foe;

The generous pride of ancestry and  
worth;

The partial loves, from whose  
kind influence grow

Those firm affections tow'rd's that  
spot of earth—

The country of our hopes, the land  
that gave us birth."

The miscellaneous Poems are  
Sensibility, What is Glory? The  
Adieu, A Social Ode, Rural Re-  
flection, Epigrams, Song, The Sum-  
mer fades, Song, To \* \* \*, The  
Dissuasive, The twenty-sixth of Sep-  
tember, To R. A. D., Sonnet, To  
Miss \* \* \*, Ode to a Vagabond Sea-  
van, Song, To Myrtilla, Invoca-  
tion to Riches, Lines on the Decease  
of an Infant, To Death, To a Ro-  
bin singing at the Window, On  
hearing a Robin, To Hope, La  
Pace, La Guerra, Canzonet, To a  
Friend, who reproaches me with  
Melancholy, Do I love? Sonnet, To,  
Miss A. M. P. Sonnet to Fate,  
Elegy to the Memory of a Play-  
fellow, In Domino confido, Miserere  
mei, Deus.

VII. THE ODES OF ANACREON,  
Translated from the Greek into  
English Verse, with Notes. By  
THOMAS GIRDLESTONE, M.  
D. 12mo. pp. 144. 3s. 6d.  
Crosby and Co.

THIS work commences with  
a dedication to Charles and  
John Stuart, Esqrs. the latter a

Captain in the Royal Navy;  
sons of the late Hon. Sir Charles  
Stuart, Knight of the Bath, &c.  
&c. for whom the author offers  
an epitaph as a tribute of his  
esteem and gratitude. The pre-  
face contains many critical re-  
marks on English versification,  
generally made with much jus-  
tice: as a specimen we give his  
critique on the open vowels in  
his own words.

"No part of Mr. Pope's Essay  
on criticism has been oftner re-  
peated than the following coup-  
let:

'While expletives their feeble  
aid do join,

'And ten low words oft creep in  
one dull line.'

From these lines many seem to  
have supposed, that every line  
with monosyllables, and espe-  
cially with *do* or *did*, must ne-  
cessarily be a bad line. Yet some  
of the best lines of Mr. Pope are  
monosyllables, and no poet has  
so many heroic lines with mono-  
syllables as he has. Mr. Gray  
also has many lines with mono-  
syllables. Indeed it may be  
doubted whether the energy of  
a line does not oftner depend up-  
on the number of verbs, than  
the number of polysyllables  
which it contains?

'Thoughts that breathe and  
words that burn.'

'Seas roll to waste me, Suns to  
light me rise.'

And many other lines might be  
quoted in support of this opinion.  
In the composition of short mea-  
sure, it will be found that poly-  
syllables are more unmanageable  
than monosyllables.

Mr. Pope has avoided the too  
frequent use of *do*, *did*, &c.  
which often enfeebled the lines  
of Dryden and the preceding  
poets. Yet there are lines where  
the whole strength seems to de-  
pend upon one of these supposed  
feeble expletives.

'Though oft the ear the open  
vowels tire.'

'Is a line of Mr. Pope, which

has made some suppose that open vowels should not exist in English verse. But when the recitation is fairly made to preserve the poetic melody of a line, where is the ear that could detect the open vowels of Mr. Pope's verses without the eye? And how many hundred of his lines ought to be rased out of his works if such lines are bad? The following specimens of open vowels are from his Essay on Criticism.

'Unlucky as Fungoso in the play:

Who, if once wrong, will needs be always so.

The ancients only or the moderns prize.

And make each day a critique on the last.

But see each muse in Leo's golden days.

But true expression like the unchanging sun.

True ease in writing comes from art not chance.

"Mr. Pope has, in the above essay, about sixty lines with open vowels, even though it be admitted that the final *e* in such words as *breathe, those, these*, is as much shut up as in *little, able, acquiesce*, &c. Mr. Pope took the objection to open vowels from Quintilian. But the number of open vowels in the Italian poetry, and the smoothness of verses in that language, prove that Quintilian's objection to a number of open vowels is an unnecessary caution to the writers of Dutch, German, or English verse. His caution against a plurality of consonants is so much more worthy of the consideration of writers in any of those languages. There is hardly a page of Mr. Pope's poetry where there are not open vowels."

We also present our author's brief account of the more celebrated former translations, and his idea of the difficulty of effecting a spirited poetical version of the odes of this poet.

"The English translation of Anacreon are Stanley's, Addison's, Fawkes', Urquhart's, and Moore's, besides Cowley's,

Younge's, and many other partial translations and imitations.

"To judge by the specimens which Sir John Hawkins has given in his edition of Dr. Johnson, (under the life of Cowley) Stanley has entered very much into the spirit and preserved the conciseness of his author. The translation of Mr. John Addison is, as Mr. Fawkes has observed, with the exception of a few odes, harsh and prosaic. The odes by Mr. Fawkes are very spirited, and from being free translations, are perhaps more beautiful to an English reader than any faithful translator will ever turn them. But many of the odes of his edition are done by Dr. Broome, and they are very different both in accuracy and spirit.

"Were it as easy to correct as to discern the faults in every translation of this author, a more perfect English Anacreon might be soon expected.

"But as the correction of one defect is very apt to create another, whoever will try his own powers at translating a single ode of this poet, may find the undertaking more difficult than he at first imagined it to be.

"For though mirthful subjects will admit of more familiarity of language than any other species of poetry, yet it would be desirable in a translation of Anacreon, that no particular beauty should be overlooked; that the unity of each ode should be preserved in that measure which approaches nearest the most prevailing measure of the original; that the language should neither be composed of low nor unpoetic words; and that the epigrammatic conciseness of the Greek be as much as possible preserved.

"These are excellencies which no translation of this author has ever yet attained, and all that can be hoped for from the present attempt is, to rouse the genius of some more successful candidate."

The following thoughts on the moral tendency of Anacreon's odes, we present to our

readers; as we coincide with the author, in thinking, that excess of stimulus must ever produce the most direful effects on the human frame.

"As it was impossible to translate these odes without bestowing a thought on the moral tendency of the original, it may be necessary for those admirers of Anacreon who are still young, to consider that the indulging in a life of ebriety and voluptuousness must be always of a miserable tendency. For however desirable hilarity of temper may be, yet it never can be lasting without perseverance in a life of temperance, and the exercise of many virtues.

"An Italian poet, in some latin verses which Mr. Moore has elegantly translated, says

**\* To love and Bacchus ever young,**

**While sage Anacreon touch'd the lyre;**

**He neither felt the loves he sung,  
Nor fill'd his bowl to Bacchus higher," &c.**

"But even if Anacreon did feel as he wrote, and did outlive two generations of his companions, as a drunkard now and then may do; yet there can be no doubt but that the abuse of wine or other stimulating potations, whether inebriation be or be not the effect, brings on in most men a premature old age, with the horrid train of bodily and mental infirmities, and is too often the source of all the misfortunes of our British youth. If the duration of pleasure be the wish of the epicurean, how can that wish be so certainly attained as by preserving the integrity of his mind, and the duration of his health, by that forbearance which moderates his immediate pleasure? The practical physician has many more opportunities than the theologian of seeing the miserable effects of an ill-spent life."

We now come to the translations of the odes, from which we give the second, third, and forty-sixth subjects, being more

familiar to our readers, from the various detached translations and imitations every day appearing; and consequently, as affording an opportunity to our readers of judging for themselves; more particularly as we usually observe that works of this kind have various merit in the opinion of every reader.

#### ON WOMEN.

**\* Nature horns on bulls bestows,  
Guards with hoofs the horse from foes;**

**Hares with swiftest feet befriends,  
Lions' horrid jaws defends;**

**Fishes through the floods she guides,**

**Birds with rapid wings provides;**

**Man her nobler aid receives,  
Mental force to him she gives.**

**Nature thus of gifts bereft,**

**What for women has she left?**

**What but beauty's matchless charms,**

**Stronger far than warriors' arms?**

**Nought with beauty's armour**

**vies,**

**Beauty fire and sword defies!"**

#### ON CUPID.

**\* In a pitchy midnight air,**

**When Boötes guides the bear;**

**When oppress'd by toils of day**

**Men the call of sleep obey;**

**Love my humble home explores**

**Thund'ring loud against my**

**doors.**

**\* Whence, I cry, and why this**

**noise?**

**\* Who my door and rest annoys?**

**Lo the voice of Love I hear!**

**\* Ope your door, dismiss your**

**fear;**

**\* Drooping wet, 'tis I, a child,**

**\* By this moonless night be-**

**gull'd!"**

**At this melting tale of woe,**

**Pity's tear begins to flow;**

**Up I rise, and strike a light,**

**Put my bars and locks to flight.**

**Then with quiver, bow, and**

**wings,**

**In the boy equipped springs I**

**By the fire I him recline**

**And his hands rub warm with**

**mine;**

**Then from each depending**

**treffe,**

**I the limpid water press;**

Soon as he began to glow,  
 'Now,' 'says he,' let's try my  
 bow,  
 'Whether still the strings re-  
 main,  
 'Quite uninjur'd by the rain?'  
 Quick he then an arrow tries,  
 'Through my liver wing'd it  
 flies;  
 Then exulting, leaps the boy,  
 'Ho!,' 'says he,' I give thee joy,  
 'Sound I find my bow indeed,  
 'But thy heart with pain must  
 bleed!'

#### ON MERCENARY LOVE.

'Hard it is no love to know!  
 Harder still the lover's woe!  
 But the hardest is to burn,  
 Where our love meets no re-  
 turn!  
 What to love is noble race,  
 Wisdom, virtue, manly grace?  
 Love in these no merit spies,  
 Nought but gold attracts her  
 eyes.  
 Curles be for him in store,  
 Who first lov'd the glitt'ring  
 ore!  
 Gold the brother's ties destroys,  
 Father's hopes, and mother's  
 joys.  
 War's and murder's bleeding  
 throng,  
 All to rage of gold belong!  
 But the worst of all its ills,  
 Gold, 'tis gold, the lover kills!'

A few more remarks on Eng-  
 lish prosody, in a postscript, ter-  
 minate the work.

#### VIII. SMITH'S NEW ENGLISH

ATLAS, being a complete Set of  
 County Maps, divided into Hun-  
 dreds, on which are delineated all  
 the Direct and Cross Roads, (part  
 of which are from actual Mea-  
 surement) Cities, Towns, and  
 most considerable Villages, Parks,  
 Gentlemen's Seats, Rivers, and  
 Navigable Canals: preceded by a  
 General Map of England and  
 Wales, on which the principal  
 Roads are carefully described, for  
 the Purpose of facilitating the  
 Connexion of the respective Maps.  
 The Whole accompanied by an Index  
 Villaris, containing upwards of  
 Forty Thousand Names of Places

mentioned in the Work, with Re-  
 ference to their Situations. Im-  
 perial Sheet size, 7l. 7s. half-  
 bound. Smith.

WE have given the title of  
 the work before us at  
 length, in order to afford our  
 readers an opportunity of know-  
 ing what it contains at one view;  
 the execution of which affords  
 an example of what it is possible  
 to accomplish towards render-  
 ing the general appearance of  
 maps agreeable, as well as per-  
 picious to the eye; for though  
 we do not expect a finished draw-  
 ing in works of this nature, yet  
 there is much difference even in  
 maps, between smooth and un-  
 varying surfaces, and those  
 which present sufficient variety  
 in appearance to enable the  
 mind to repose itself, and con-  
 sequently to prevent that rest-  
 lessness which always takes place  
 on surveying a surface which  
 presents no variation. It con-  
 tains forty-six plates, printed on  
 imperial sheets, which excel the  
 generality of works of this kind  
 in neatness of execution and ele-  
 gance of design. The contours  
 of the hills, &c. are represented  
 in a manner similar to those in  
 Pinkerton's geography, which  
 though it may cause the map of  
 such an uneven district as that of  
 the West or North Riding of  
 Yorkshire to appear overloaded,  
 yet when engraved in this way,  
 they afford much more satisfac-  
 tion to the beholder than those  
 whose unvarying surfaces leave  
 the aching eye to travel over re-  
 gions undiversified, without any  
 thing to render the way pleasant.

The maps are in general of  
 sufficient dimensions to admit of  
 the market towns being distin-  
 guished with Roman capitals,  
 the principal villages by smaller  
 letters, and the more inconfi-  
 derable ones by italics; hence  
 we have a ready criterion for as-  
 certaining the relative import-  
 ance of places, and of finding  
 them with less difficulty.

We presume it will be ge-  
 nerally allowed, that there is  
 commonly too much confusion



in those maps which present the smoothness of surface complained of: we can, however, assure our readers that the conductor of the present work has done much towards assisting the student of geography, by making his path less rugged, and facilitating his journey. The colouring aids the general effect materially; the various shades for marshes, parks, &c. increase the diversification, as well as enable the eye to direct itself to the place wanted, as also to assist the student to find it again with readiness, and consequently will contribute to facilitate the tedious and dry study of topography.

We wish the work before us had contained the Roman military ways, but as we are satisfied with the general execution of it, we would not be captious. It certainly contains a set of neat maps, well executed.

The index villaris is extensive; besides its copiousness we find, what indeed is necessarily a consequence of it, the names of numbers of places which do not commonly occur in lists of this kind; we do not think it complete, but we deem it one of the best hitherto published.

IX. *An INTRODUCTION to the USE of the GLOBES, for Youth of both Sexes: particularly designed for Schools and private Teachers: containing Definitions and Problems in Geometry; the Stereographic Projection of the Sphere; the Rise and Progress of Geography and Astronomy; the Description of the principal Lines on the Globes, with the Application of them by forty-six Problems on the Terrestrial, and twenty-two on the Celestial, with the Use of the Analemma, and sliding Hour-Circle, selected with particular Attention; likewise a Representation and Epitome of the Solar System, Armillary Sphere, Comets, fixed Stars, Constellations, &c. To which is added, a Variety of curious, entertaining, and useful Paradoxes; with June*

*Questions and Answers by way of Application. By JOHN GARRIC. pp. 150. 2s. 6d. Crosby and Co. and sold by all Booksellers.*

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following pages have been selected for the express purpose of practical instruction: among the many treatises on this subject, the author, in the course of his teaching, having never met with any one sufficiently calculated for the object in question, and alike remote from the extremes of a mere elementary sketch, and a ponderous, abstruse system, was induced to make the present selection for the use of his own pupils; and, in the hope of its proving equally convenient and advantageous to others, he has now ventured to offer it to the public. He relies on the indulgence of the candid and liberal for any imperfections, or errors, which may be discovered; and will thankfully avail himself of any communication to render it more correct.

It is only necessary to add, that the solutions of the problems are either by calculations, or from Mr. Bardin's new improved globes; and every endeavour has been used to render them as accurate as possible.

The works and authors from which, in the following selection, matter has been taken, or ideas suggested, are the Philosophical Transactions, Encyclopædia, Ferguson, Bonycastle, and M. de la Land, on Astronomy; Martin, Dilworth, and Adams, on the Globes; and Gordon's Geographical Grammar; to whose works the author begs leave to refer the reader."

#### CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION. Geometrical definitions, Problems, and stereographic Projection of the Spheres.—The Rise and Progress of Geography, with the Means used for determining the Shape and Measure of the Earth.—The Definition of the Lines on the terrestrial Globe.—Forty-six Problem on the terrestrial

Globe, with a Table showing the breadth of a degree of longitude in any latitude; a Table showing the difference between real and apparent time, to set clocks and watches by, and a Table of Climates; with the Use of the Analemma and sliding Hour-Circle.—The rise and progress of Astronomy, with the various systems that have, at different periods, been adopted.—An Epitome of the solar System, on the Newtonian principles, comets, fixed stars, signs of the zodiac, constellations, and the number of stars in each.—Of Eclipses.—The definitions of the Lines on the celestial Globe.—Twenty-two Problems on the celestial Globe, and a

Table of the right Ascension and Declination of twenty of the principal Stars.—Twenty geographical Theorems.—Forty-nine Paradoxes, geographical, astronomical, and philosophical.—The Application of the terrestrial Globe, by thirty-eight questions.—The Application of the celestial Globe, by twenty questions.—The Application of the Paradoxes, by twenty-four questions.—Plate of the armillary Sphere.—Plate of the Solar System."

We present the title page, the advertisement, and the table of contents of this closely printed little volume at length, in order to enable our readers to see, at one view, what it contains.

## ADVERSARIA :

*Bibliographical, Philosophical, Literary, and Miscellaneous, including Notices relating to the Fine Arts.*

### AEROSTATION.

THE celebrated Lunardi, who is lately arrived in this kingdom, is preparing a Balloon for an aerial voyage in the spring. It will be the largest ever made in England; it is to consist of 260 yards of silk, and intended to carry five persons. On his third voyage, he will descend with a parachute in an extraordinary way.

The philosophic aeronaut, Professor Robertson, ascended in a balloon at Vienna, on the 2th of October. When at a considerable height, he launched a parachute, with a living animal, which descended slowly to the ground. This ascension was remarkable, in consequence of an experiment made by the Professor, with a view to ascertain the practicability of directing his course in the air. He employed for this purpose a large sail, which he attached to a small balloon connected with that which bore himself, but which was independent of the latter with respect to its move-

ment. This precaution was necessary, as the sail would have too much agitated the principal balloon. With this apparatus he was able to direct his balloon in an oblique course, which deviated 15 degrees from that in which the wind would have carried it. The professor ascended to the height of about 1400 yards, and landed with some difficulty at the distance of four leagues and a half from Vienna. The thermometer stood at six degrees above Zero. He observed that the atmospheric electricity suddenly disappeared whenever he passed over a wood, and that, in other respects, it was always very abundant and positive, though the atmosphere was clear.

### AGRICULTURE.

We are happy to find that the various beautiful specimens of wool, produced from a mixture of the Spanish and the best breeds of English sheep, presented to the late meeting of the Bath Agricultural Society, gives much reason to hope that the impor-

tation of Spanish wool will be considerably diminished, in consequence of the increased value and beauty of the staple of the wool arising from the mixture of the breeds above mentioned.

The eccentric frolic of the celebrated Jerusalem Whalley, in his trip to the capital of Judæa, has been productive of an advantage to the agriculture of his country, never expected to have resulted from an adventure so whimsical; and which may fairly be enumerated in the list of "great events from little causes." A small sheaf of Jerusalem wheat, brought home by the servant who accompanied Mr. Whalley to Judea, and afterwards used as a sign at an obscure ale-house in Dublin, opened by this servant, by the merest chance, attracted the notice of an experimental farmer. After so many years absence from its indigenous soil, and hanging above three years exposed to the weather, the sheaf was examined, and only three ears were found in a sound state. The grains of those were sown in the garden of the farmer, and the produce, in the following year, evinced the most astonishing prolificness; the culture has been carefully continued for the last four years, and there are now actually some hundreds of Irish acres planted with this invaluable grain. The mode of culture is by drill and dibble. The straw is a strong reed, not hollow, but filled with a nutritious pith, which renders it a provender for horses or neat cattle, equal to oats. This straw bears not like European wheat, a single ear, but a clump of many ears; and the grain large and full, yields an unusual quantity of the finest flour; and so much is the seed now in demand through Ireland, that the original cultivator has actually sold it at the rate of ten guineas the stone.

M. François de Neufchâteau, President of the Conservative Senate, &c. &c. in France, is preparing a work, entitled *Repertoire Universel, et raisonné*

*d'Agriculture*. He has just published one part of it. The results of experiments on the cultivation of carrots and parsnips by the plough; intended to shew the great advantage of these roots, and to instruct the farmer in the mode of raising and using them.

#### ANTIQUITIES.

The Russian journals announce that some peasants, in digging the foundation of a fortress on the fords of the Limar, at the mouth of the Danube, found a tomb, which the antiquaries of that country consider to be that of Ovid, for which they advance some reasons. The Russians have given the appellation of *Ovideopolis* to their new fortress. Whether the tomb belonged to Ovid or some other of the ancients, it is an additional proof that they were, perhaps, even in remote ages, much better acquainted with countries distant from their own, than we commonly suppose.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Collins, of Portland-street, has in the press, a Biographical Sketch of the Life of Morland, drawn from an intimate and long acquaintance with that celebrated painter.

The memoirs of the Life of Mr. Lee Lewes, for which he left behind him ample documents, will shortly be published by his son John Lee Lewes, Esq. of Liverpool.

#### CHEMISTRY.

Messrs. A. and C. Aikin have in the press, in two volumes, quarto, nearly ready for publication, a Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy, with their application to arts and manufactures.

#### DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The property which Mr. Ezekiel Walker some time since made public, of a candle burning better when inclined in an angle of thirty degrees, has been improved on by the French; they have so contrived the wick as to combine every advantage of Mr. Walker's method, without any real or seeming inconveni-

sies, the candle still continuing upright,

#### DRAMA.

Mr. Sharp has completed his Miniature Edition of Shakespear's Plays, with a Glossary; printed from the text of Mr. Stevens: this edition exceeds any attempt of the kind for neatness, correctness, and portability.

Mr. Chalmers has undertaken a new edition of Shakespear's Plays, in nine volumes, 8vo. printed from the text of the corrected edition left by the late Mr. Stevens: it will be ornamented with plates, from original designs of Henry Fuseli, Esq. R. A. and elucidated with a selection of explanatory and historical notes, a history of the stage, and a life of Shakespear.

#### EDUCATION.

The Rev. J. Andrew, Master of the Naval and Military Academy, Woolwich Common, will shortly publish, by subscription, Nautical Tables and Precepts for readily computing the Longitude and Latitude of Places, &c. from celestial observations, on principles entirely new, and easy to be applied to practice.

The King of Sweden manifests a particular desire to have a proper system of education established in his dominions. A board appointed for the purpose of superintending public instruction in that kingdom, has commissioned a young Swede, named Broocemann, who had distinguished himself by some critical pieces, and a treatise on education, to make a tour through several countries of Europe, to collect information on the subject. He had an audience of the king, who pointed out to him several things which he thought would prove of particular utility to Sweden; and desired him, above all, not to be too easily led away by untried novelties.

#### FINE ARTS.

Mr. Ackerman has now ready for delivery a whole length Por-

trait of Captain Sir Nathaniel Dance, Commander of the East India Company's ship the Earl Camden, and Commodore of the valuable fleet which lately fell in with a French squadron, in the China sea. The size of the print is 26 inches by 13. The portrait is painted and engraved by Mr. J. R. Smith, historical engraver to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, whose works produce as much admiration as applause.

Mr. Murphy, of Howland-street, has undertaken to publish a Series of Engravings, from the most esteemed masters, ancient and modern, illustrating the history of the propagation of the gospel and its coincidence with the productions of the prophets. In the arrangement of the work he proposes to exhibit it in two divisions; the first to comprehend, in 25 plates, an illustration of those passages in the gospels and acts of the apostles, which are of a picturesque description. The second part represents the combat of religion with the Roman power, from its rise to its establishment under Constantine; together with the reduction of the barbarous nations to the cross; in which the particular exertions of the ministers of Christ in propagating his religion will be displayed. Several of the plates are already engraved from pictures purposefully painted by Smirke and others of our first artists, and will give a favourable impression of Mr. Murphy's undertaking.

Messrs. Clay and Scriven have just put into the engraver's hands two admirable paintings; the first representing Telemachus and Mentor landing on the island of Calypso, and their reception by the goddess, will be engraved by Mr. Scriven, historical engraver to her R. H. the Princess of Wales; the other representing the grotto of Calypso, with Telemachus relating his adventures, will be engraved by Mr. Williamfon. The paintings are

by R. Westall, R. A. and exhibit a happy display of the taste and fascination which distinguish the works of this artist. The size of these prints will be 28 inches and half wide, by 21 high.

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The Earl of Carlisle has presented to the Dean and Chapter of York, for the embellishment of the cathedral, a window of beautiful painted glass, purchased during the troubles in France, from the church of St. Nicholas, at Rome. The subject is the visitation of the Virgin Mary; the figures are as large as life, admirably drawn, and always considered to have been designed either by Sebastian de Piombo, or Michael Angelo.

A descendant of Penn, the founder of Philadelphia, and the original colonist of Pennsylvania, has lately presented to that city a large sum of money, to be employed in erecting a statue to his illustrious predecessor.

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#### INLAND NAVIGATION.

The grand artificial aqueduct constructing over the vale of Ponte-Cassyla, in Denbighshire, to perfect the junction canal from Chester, along the river Dee, it is thought will be completed by midsummer next. It is one of the most extraordinary efforts of human art. It consists of nineteen pair of conical pillars, fifty-two feet asunder, the centre of which is one hundred and twenty-six feet in height: each pair of pillars supports a kind of elliptical bridge of cast-iron, the whole covered with immense sheets of cast-iron rivetted and cemented together, so as to form an aqueduct of sufficient width to allow the canal barges to pass each other: part of this stupendous work is already completed.

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#### LEARNED SOCIETIES.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences, at Petersburg, has proposed a prize of 500 rubles to the learned of all nations for the best essay, "containing the most instructive series of new experiments on light considered as matter; on the properties which we may be authorized to ascribe to it; on the affinities it may seem to have with other bodies, organic or otherwise; and on the modifications and phenomena manifested in these substances in consequence of the combinations into which the matter of light has entered with them." The Academy, with praise worthy liberality, have announced the question generally, without any view to any particular theory, and in such a manner as to leave every candidate to choose his own way in conducting and giving his own experiments; the facts indeed seem all that is wanted. The names of the candidates must not be put to the essays; a motto or device corresponding with a similar one on a sealed note, containing the name, quality, and residence of the author, must be affixed to each of them, which notes will every one be burnt, except that of the successful candidate.

The essays to be written in a legible hand, either in Russian, French, English, German, or Latin, and addressed to the secretary of the academy, who will give a receipt for the same, marked with a device or motto accompanying the essay, to any person commissioned by the author.

Essays will be received till the 1st of May, 1806, exclusively; and the author of that, which in the opinion of the academy shall be entitled to the prize, will be declared in the public meeting held in July the same year.

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The following is a list of the officers and council of the Royal Society, elected at the last anniversary meeting, Nov. 30, 1804.

The Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B. president.

William Marsden, Esq. treasurer; Edward Whitaker Gray, M. D.; and William Hyde Wollaston, Esq. secretaries.

Of the old Council—The Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B. Sir Charles Blagden, Knt. Henry Cavendish, Esq. Edward Whitaker Gray, M. D. the Hon. Charles Greville, Charles Hatchett, and Wm. Marsden, Esqrs. Rev. Nevil Maskelyne, D. D. George, Earl of Morton, Joseph Planta, and John Walker, Esqrs. Of the new Council—The Right Hon. Lord Frederick Campbell, Davies Giddy, Esq. William Herschell, L. L. D. George Earl of Macartney, William Parsons, Esq. James Robertson Barclay, M. D. the Bishop of St. Asaph, Richard Dickson Shackelford, D. D. William Hyde Wollaston, and Henry Penruddack Wyndham, Esqrs.

The anniversary meeting of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, was held on the 15th Dec. 1804, when the following gentlemen were chosen officers:—Duke of Montrose, president; Gilbert Innes, Esq. 1st vice-president; John Dundas, Esq. 2d ditto; Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron, 3d ditto; Sir Alexander Seton, Bart. 4th ditto; Alexander Keith, Esq. 5th ditto.

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#### LITERATURE.

The Rev. Mr. Farrer will shortly publish a collection of Sermons on the Mission and Character of Christ, and on the Beatitudes: comprehending those preached before the University of Oxford, in 1803, at the lecture, founded by the late John Bampton, M. A.

A Bible, enriched with some valuable manuscript commentaries by Bossuet, has lately been presented to the National Library of France.

Dr. Drake has begun to publish a Series of Essays, Biographical, Critical, and Historical, illustrative of the Spectator, Tatler, and Guardian, in parts, the first of which has just appeared; the whole will be highly ornamented by the most eminent artists.

A new work, under the title of the New Annual British and Asiatic Register; or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature for the year 1804, will be published about the beginning of the next year, conducted on the plan and principles of Doddsley's celebrated work: to comprehend also the information contained in the Asiatic Register.

The second part of the New Annual Register, for 1803, will appear in a few days.

A Poem, called the Lay of the Last Minstrel, will shortly appear from the pen of Walter Scott, Esq.

Mr. Sharpe, the publisher of the embellished edition of the British Classics, proposes to publish a volume, every fortnight, of a new and uniform edition of

the *British Poets*, included in the editions of Dr. Johnson and Mr. Bell, except a few of inferior merit, by whose exclusion room will be obtained for such ancient authors who are thought more worthy, or such modern writers as the lapse of time since those publications render essential to the completion of the work. To accompany them, the Biographical Prefaces of Dr. Johnson will be given in an uniform manner, and, at its conclusion, a Supplement, containing the Lives, with Critical Observations on the Works of Authors, not comprised in Dr. Johnson's plan, by Thomas Park, Esq. F. S. A.

Mr. Witty, of Hull, has just commenced the publication, at that place, of a Daily Shipping List, giving an account of all ships arriving at and sailing from the ports of Hull, Whitby, Newcastle, Leith, &c. the letters that relate to the appointment of convoys, and every information relative to the shipping of the North of England is faithfully detailed, so as to become generally interesting.

#### MEDICINE.

Mr. Wathen Phipps, Surgeon and Oculist in ordinary to his Majesty and the Prince of Wales, has circulated proposals for instituting an Infirmary for the Diseases of the Eye. Mr. Phipps states that he has for many years past received, indiscriminately, all poor persons labouring under diseases of the eye, and administered to them, gratuitously, both advice and external application; and that the number of these, for fourteen years past, has amounted annually to 1000, 1500, and even to 2000. These facts having been represented to their Majesties, they have not only approved of the plan, but become its patrons; and the Prince of Wales and the other branches of the Royal Family have also been pleased to receive it under their protection.

#### METEOROLOGY.

A large Meteor passed over

Gower, near Swansea, about the middle of December; it fell in a north east direction, illuminating the atmosphere more vividly than lightning. After being visible for some time, it burst with a tremendous noise, and numerous sparks of fire, of a large size, apparently fell to the ground. Several persons saw the phenomenon, and others, who heard the explosion, describe it as similar to the falling of a large building. Does this circumstance afford an opportunity of ascertaining whether the various stones which are said to have fallen from the air, are nuclei of meteors?

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The subscription for the erection of a monument to Luther, at Hamburg, amounts already to 5000 rix dollars. Their Highnesses the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbittel, and the Princess Dowager of Anhalt Zerbst, as well as the manufacturers, Messrs. J'Eisleb, are among the subscribers.

Dr. Paulet has made some experiments on the poison of vipers in the forest of Fontainebleau. Dr. P. wished to ascertain whether the bite of that animal would prove mortal to larger ones; and for that purpose caused three horses to be subjected to the experiment: the first died, but he had no remedies applied to the wound. He was bitten in the cheek in two places; a swelling immediately supervened, which increased and advanced towards his neck, the head became deformed from its size, respiration grew quick and laborious, his extremities turned cold, and death succeeded in fourteen hours. On opening the tumor it was found to be evidently gangrenous. The second horse was bitten in the lip; he was stronger and more vigorous than the preceding one, but he had been subject to a lientery for several years, from which, however, he was recovering. The same symptoms were taking place, but a remedy being applied in time, under Dr. Pau-



let's direction, he was well in three days, and performed a journey of three leagues with a poffillion on his back; he was also cured of his lientery. The third was bitten with another viper; as he belonged to a veterinary surgeon, he was taken care of by his owner, who gave him proper medicine: he was not entirely cured of his tumor, which still continued livid in the middle, on the third day.

Dr. Paulet thinks he shall be able to obviate the effects of the bite of the viper, by more simple means than either the volatile alkali or the cautery, and which he proposes to make known.\*

The difficulty of procuring mahogany and various precious woods, and the consequent exorbitant prices demanded for the ordinary articles of family convenience, has occasioned the art of the chemist to be turned to a subject particularly calculated to promote domestic convenience

\* If we recollect right, there is a paper in the first or second volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, containing accounts of several speedy cures of persons who had been bitten with the *Cobradi Capello*, whose poison is quickly mortal, by means of the caustic volatile alkali taken internally, diluted with water: from thirty to sixty drops or more of that fluid repeated as often as needful, seemed all that was necessary, otherwise the patients were soon dead. The simplicity and efficacy of this remedy, if at hand, leaves little to be wished for on that head: the common people, in several parts of England, where vipers abound, use common sweet oil or the fat of the viper to rub upon the wound; they also we believe, swallow a little of the oil. We have an idea that copious bleeding would be useful when no other remedy was at hand, as little else perhaps is necessary to the cure than enabling the constitution to stand the first shock of the poison upon the lymphatic system. E.

at a moderate expence. A contrivance has been made to render any close grained wood so nearly to resemble mahogany in its texture, density, and polish, as to deceive the most experienced judges. This operation is now much practised in France. The surface of the wood to be stained must be first made as smooth as possible, and afterwards rubbed over with diluted nitrous acid, as a preparative to the reception of the subsequent application. After thus preparing the wood, an ounce and a half of dragon's blood, dissolved in a pint of spirits of wine, and one third of that quantity of carbonate of soda, are to be mixed together, and filtered, and this fluid is to be rubbed or rather dexterously laid on the wood, with a soft brush: this process must be repeated with very little alteration, and in a short interval the wood will possess the appearance above described: when the staining has been judiciously done, the surface will resemble a mirror; if however the polish should lose its brilliancy it may be easily restored by the use of a little cool drawn linseed oil.

A number of engineers, over whom Don Salvador de Ximenes was appointed to preside, have been, under the patronage of the Spanish government, engaged to prepare charts of the different provinces of that kingdom, and topographical designs of all the principal towns. Two of the members of this establishment have been selected for the geometrical and astronomical observations, who travel to all the places to which the project extends, that the charts may be completed with the greater accuracy.

The English language begins to make considerable progress on the continent. A master is appointed to teach it in all the new establishments for education in Russia, and in the greater part of the German universities and academies; and several elementary books have appeared to facilitate the study of it; as also

selections from the writings of the best English Authors. The late disputes concerning the systems of philosophy, have, in no small degree contributed to attract attention to our language: as it is in the writings of our countrymen alone that the principles of experimental philosophy are properly developed. Indeed the valuable works issuing from the British press exceed those of all the world besides.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Charles Fothergill has circulated the prospectus of a work to be entitled "Sketches, General, Literary, and Scientific, in Natural and Civil History, Antiquities, Biography, Agriculture, &c. &c. drawn from accurate observations made in several parts of England, Scotland, and Wales." It will be printed in two volumes, royal quarto, and the first volume is intended to relate chiefly to the natural and civil history of Yorkshire, its antiquities, agriculture, natural history, biography of remarkable persons, and literature, as connected with the subject of natural history. The second volume will contain remarks, observations, and researches, made in several parts of England, Scotland, and Wales. The work is intended to be embellished with numerous plates.

Mr. Lunn of the classical library, Soho Square, has in the press a new edition of some of the scarce Latin pieces of the celebrated Kuhnkenius.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

It has hitherto been supposed that the plant called, by Linnaeus, the lichens islandicus, does not grow any where but in the regions of the North; Don Mariana Lagaa, however, who belongs to the royal botanical garden at Madrid, in a tour through Spain, to complete the *flora hispanica*, discovered it in the park of Pajares, in Asturia, and in many other places where it grows in great abundance. This plant is employed by the

physicians as a remedy for consumption of the lungs.

A very uncommon fish was on Saturday the 22d of August, exhibited in Portsmouth market; its shape bore resemblance to the smaller class of quadrupeds. It had no appearance of fins; its eyes were scarcely visible; it had two horns which it put out at pleasure; its appearance in the water was very unpleasant but for the relief of some beautiful variegation of colouring on its skin, shading to purple and red. It was about ten inches long, but was not of the species of sea cow.

The French menagerie has just lost three of its most valuable animals; amongst these is the great lion from Tunis, of which so interesting a history is given by Mons. Lacepede, in the work entitled "The National Menagerie." This beautiful animal was the father of the whelp born in that establishment. In a former disease he retained his relish for mutton quite through, but in this last, he took no other nourishment than milk. His respiration becoming more and more difficult, he obstinately confined himself to the bottom of his cage. On opening him after his death, nearly the whole of his glandular system was found to be in a state of obstruction.

The Female tiger is also dead after an illness of seven or eight days; her lungs were found to be almost entirely destroyed. During the same time her male mate afforded a strong proof that this species is not entirely devoid of affection and gratitude. He had been disturbed during several days with a large wound on the left shoulder, the application to which seemed to have only a tardy effect in curing it. It was surprising to see that he was indebted to a little dog that commonly lived amongst the animals; who having found means to creep into his den, went at first in the night, during the sleep of this

terrible animal, and afterwards many times in the day to lick his wound; since that time, the tiger regards his benefactor with friendship, who still continues his care by his side.

The greatest loss however is that of the male elephant, which has been in the menagerie about a year. He died of an inflammation in the chest, without comparatively labouring under any disease, for he only ceased to take food the day of his death. He had in a former period been afflicted with colick and fever, his body being much distended, and his skin very hot. Although he appeared much debilitated, he rested constantly upon his legs, but in this situation his head and his tusks appeared to be an insupportable burden to him; he therefore tried to relieve himself in part, by resting himself against the wall; this expedient not completely succeeding and the fever continuing to increase, he was observed to stiffen his trunk, and making it as firm and straight as a column,

rested all the weight of his head upon it, so that in order to relieve the muscles of his neck, he exerted a most violent contraction of those of his trunk.

#### NAVIGATION.

A large Hydrographical Chart of the White Sea which has been some time in preparation under the direction of Lieutenant-General Golenishtscheff-Kutufoff, will soon appear. The indefatigable exertions of the general have contributed much to its accuracy. In the years 1798-9, 1800 and 1801, a trigonometrical survey, comprehending the bays and part of the Northern ocean was undertaken and finished; the depth and nature of the bottom were also ascertained and examined, and sixteen principal points on the coast were determined by astronomical observation which taken altogether must render the chart in question far superior to any thing of the kind in use, and make the navigation of that dangerous sea much safer than it has hitherto been.

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